THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Department of Labor

PROGRESS

A SUGGESTION FOR POLITICIANS

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NOVEMBER 8, 1911

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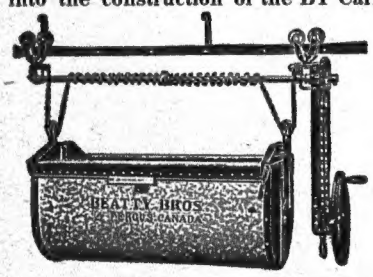

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INCONSISTENT PROTECTION ISTS

Weekly Sun, Toronto

The chief feature in such discussion as did take-place in regard to the tariff at the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was in the inconsistency of the attitudes assumed. Prof. Leacock, of Montreal, drew vociferous cheers by stating that Canada is now so indissolubly bound up with Imperial interests that all of England's future wars will be Canada's wars, while Cyrus A. Birge elicited equal approval by the assertion that any further tariff preference on British goods entering the Canadian market is not to be so much as thought of. Even Prof. Leacock himself declared that Canadian manufacturers must be protected against outside competition, regardless, apparently, of whether this competition comes by way of Germany or Great Britain. Tax Canadian farmers to assist in the maintenance of a navy to hold African and Indian dependencies as a market for the output of the looms of Manchester, say our protectionists. But allow the output of these same looms to compete with the cotton combine in Canada? Not on your life.

Inconsistency was further shown in the report advocating the subsidizing of a line of steamers to Argentine as a means of making easier the shipment of Canadian manufactured goods to the Argentine market—to be sold there, probably, at a lower relative cost than in Canada. During the late election we were assured by the protected interest that one of the chief dangers in the reciprocity agreement was that, under Britain's favored nation treaties, we would, by providing for free trade between Canada and the United States in farm products at the same time subject Canadian farmers, in their own market, to the competition of Argentine farm products. Now that the election is over, and Protection is in the saddle, this same interest is urging the creation of a subsidized transportation system to carry manufactured products from Canadian factories to Argentine regardless of the fact that this means taxing Canadian farmers to establish a line that may be made the means of bringing return cargoes of Argentine wheat, meat and butter to Montreal. If there was danger to Canadian farmers in abolishing the tariff against imports of farm products from Argentine, there is more danger in subsidizing a line to bring these goods to our doors, because, without such a line, they will not come here, tariff or no tariff. Why look for consistency and protection in the same quarter? Inconsistency and Protection are twin sisters.

THE NEW CABINET SPECTACLE

What could be more democratic and less lacking in pageantry than the passing out of the old Government and the passing in of the new? Sir Wilfrid drove down to Rideau Hall in a hired cab, unattended, unadorned. He handed in his resignation as if performing a simple piece of state business as a business man. Three hours later, Mr. Borden was called to Rideau Hall, and he, too, drove down in a hired cab, unattended, unadorned. No crowd assembled to see him made the first Minister of Canada. Then a day or two later seven ordinary Canadian cabs filled with sixteen ordinarily dressed statesmen took the same route, and sixteen men participated in the short but impressive ceremony of swearing to be true to the Sovereign, the constitution and the people. Only seven of the sixteen thought it necessary to wear the conventional frock coat and silk hat. The oaths taken, the party lined up outside Government House and were photographed. Then they took the hired cabs to the Rideau Club for a pleasant luncheon.

All this was simple and democratic. It was perhaps too simple and too democratic. It might have been made more dramatic and impressive. Only the corps of watching reporters and camera-men and the rush to file despatches indicated the importance of the occasion. The first change in Government in fifteen years might have been marked by more display and pomp—but such is Canadian democracy in the twentieth century.—Canadian Courier.

A correspondent writing to a morning paper says that he often finds himself in need of new words. Why doesn't he join a golf club?

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Western Canada's Progress
SPELLS
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Few men attain wealth by individual effort—they meet "Opportunity" and recognize it—in most cases it is real estate.

Your opportunity is

WAINWRIGHT

the town which must of necessity be a city in a few years. Its geographical position demands this. That is why the Grand Trunk Pacific selected it as their divisional point on the main line from Winnipeg West, in the richest agricultural district in Alberta.

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Our property at Wainwright is only 1,550 feet from the main business corner of the present town, and Second Avenue, the main business street, runs through our subdivision.

It is positively the closest-in property offered for sale in any divisional point on the three Western lines, and part of the property is ideal for trackage, warehouse and business sites.

Last week we took a prominent Ontario investor out to Wainwright to make a personal inspection of the property. He purchased a block of forty-eight lots, and while there he went out to see the site of the proposed power plant, also the National Buffalo Park, and his opinion of the town was:

"I am satisfied that Wainwright's future is assured."

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Prices for this month are as follows:

Business and trackage lots, 25 by 122 feet to a 20 foot lane, $100 and $125.

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PATERSON'S VOICE

Hon. William Paterson, the ex-Minister of Customs, will be missed from the new Parliament. His voice was as much a feature of the proceedings as the clanking sword of Col. Harry Smith, the Sergeant-at-Arms, or the gilded mace. Paterson never spoke; he roared! He adopted the declamatory style of oratory, and although years have whitened the Paterson beard, they have not succeeded in taking the edge from the Paterson voice. Old Daniel Meigs, who used to sit in the House for Mississquoi, and who could sleep through the fiercest thunderstorm, invariably left the chamber and sought a quiet spot in the smoking room, when Mr. Paterson rose to make a few brief observations. Meigs averred that a Paterson peroration was the only preventative of his forty winks he had ever met with. He could sleep soundly through a Billy Maclean attack on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or a Sydney Fisher pronouncement on the hog industry, but the veteran from Brantford solved the problem of keeping Daniel Meigs awake in the Chamber itself. Mr. Paterson honestly believes yet the Canadian people are anxious to secure reciprocity with the United States, which shows that while Daniel Meigs sleeps, the ex-Minister of Customs dreams.—Toronto Saturday Night.

BRITISH TOILERS FORM TRUST

"In England the workingmen have formed a trust which I believe will solve the high cost of living," says W. Maxwell. "Last year this alliance had an aggregate membership of over two and one-half million families. This great workingman's trust has five flour mills, a fleet of ships on the seas, four large estates in Ceylon to raise teas, coffee plantations in Brazil, and woolen and cotton mills.

"Edinburgh, which is the Scotch headquarters of the alliance, numbers more than one-half of its inhabitants as members. The English headquarters are at Manchester, with branches at London and Newcastle. The alliance maintains a purchasing headquarters for American goods in New York.

"Among the advantages of the plan is that members get only pure and unadulterated products. Co-operation is the secret and the British laboring classes are reaping the benefits," said Mr. Maxwell.

WHAT WE ARE MADE OF

An average man of 150 pounds contains the constituents found in 1200 hen's eggs. There is enough gas in him to fill a gasometer of 3,649 cubic feet. He contains enough iron to make four ten-penny nails. His fat would make seventy-five candles and a good sized cake of soap. His phosphorus contained would make 8064 boxes of matches. There is enough hydrogen in him in combination to fill a balloon and carry him above the clouds. The remaining constituents of a man would yield, if utilized, six teaspoonfuls of salt, a bowl of sugar and ten gallons of water.

A man has 500 muscles, one billion cells, 200 different bones, four gallons of blood, several hundred feet of arteries and veins, over thirty-five feet of intestines and millions of pores. His heart weighs from eight to twelve ounces, its capacity is from four to six inches in each ventricle, and its size 5x5½x2½ inches. It is a hollow, muscular organ and pumps twenty-two pounds of blood every minute. In twenty-four hours it pumps sixteen tons. It beats about seventy-two times a minute. In one year an average man's heart pumps 11,620,000 pounds of blood. The heart is a willing slave, but sometimes it strikes and it always wins.

Homesteads for Women

No person can give any good reason why the privilege of homesteading, which is enjoyed by the men, should not also be enjoyed by the women of this country. The women do an equal if not a greater part in the necessary pioneer work in the development of Canada. In many of the states to the south women are allowed to homestead, and in that way the parents whose children are girls are not discriminated against as they are in Canada. The homestead regulations of today were made by men, but in making these regulations the men probably had no intention of doing any injury to the women. It is but a survival of the times when women were held in inferior position. The men probably did as well as they knew. Year by year the rights of women throughout the world have been more freely recognized and in many parts of the world they are now even exercising the franchise.

It requires educational work on the part of the women as well as on the part of the men to secure reforms that are needed. Many excellent reasons have been set forth in these columns why women should be granted the right to homestead in Western Canada. Many excellent letters on this subject, by Western women, have also been published in The Guide. But the object in view has not yet been accomplished and the educational work should continue. The homestead laws are administered by Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior. It would be a splendid thing to bring this matter before Mr. Rogers as soon as possible. This might be done by Western men and Western women writing letters to Mr. Rogers and explaining to him the need of granting the homestead privilege to women. It will have to be done by passing an amendment to the homestead laws by the House of Commons, and any such bill would necessarily have to be introduced by Mr. Rogers. If Mr. Rogers is convinced of the justice of the claim and realizes that the women of the West are strongly in favor of it he will be very glad to give it his attention.

In addition to this, the educational work should be continued as in the past. The petitions should be circulated and signed as largely as possible and letters should be sent to The Guide for publication. In order to encourage this work The Guide has decided to offer prizes for the best letters written on this subject between now and December 1. Five prizes will be given for the five best letters received either from men or women on the subject, **"Why women should be granted homestead privileges."**

The prizes will be as follows:—

First Prize—**The Home Cook Book.** This is the best cook book on the market and one which any woman would treasure. It is used in all the best schools of Household Science.

Second Prize—Hurlbut's "Story of the Bible." This is a very large volume containing 700 pages, beautifully illustrated, and telling the whole story of the Bible in an interesting way. It is equally interesting to young and old.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Prizes—A selection of any one of the following seven books by Ralph Connor.—"Black Rock," "The Sky Pilot," "The Man from Glengarry," "Glengarry School Days," "The Doctor," "The Prospector" and "The Foreigner."

None of these letters should be more than 500 words in length and all should be very plainly written on one side of the paper only. These should be addressed "Homesteads for Women," The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Any readers of The Guide who are interested in the homestead question sufficiently to circulate a petition should write in to the same address as soon as possible and a petition will be sent to them. Those petitions which are now being circulated should be filled as soon as possible and returned within the next few weeks. Steps will then be taken to see that they are placed before the government at Ottawa.

His Tariff Position

"Of course you are in favor of some forms of protection?"

"Only one," replied Senator Sorghum.

"And what is that?"

"Self-protection!"

How Much are You Getting for Your Grain?

This is the question of the hour. The value of a plow is judged by the work it does. A grain grower is known by the yield and grade of the grain he reaps from year to year.

By accident indifferent farmers may get satisfactory yields in ideal seasons but the scientific farmer obtains high averages always. He does not waste time railing at conditions. His harvest is the result of planning and knowing how to plan, long months before the grain is even sown. He's a thinker as well as a worker and draws constantly on all the sources of information, studying, thinking, planning and working continually.

He knows that plants require food and how to cultivate to make that food available to secure his high grade, and to suit the soil he is handling. He knows how to check plant diseases and what rations will produce the maximum results for all classes of live stock, and why. He knows the value of live stock on the farm and realizes that the manure from even a small herd is worth **more than the hired man's wages** and plays an essential part in obtaining large yields and high grades.

Must You Accept the "Say-So" of the Elevator Man?

Through our logically-arranged, complete course in scientific farming you are put in possession of knowledge that will enable **you to instruct the Elevator Man.** But this is only one of many hundreds of "helps" that you derive from this course. Back of the instruction are a score of men—the pick of the whole North American continent. Some of them are:—Prof. S. A. Bedford, Man. Agricultural College; Prof. Thos. Shaw, Minn. Experimental Station; R. E. Drennan, B.S.A., Pioneer Stock Farm; James Murray, B.S.A., Wheatlands, Ltd.; Prof. H. L. Bolley, N. D. Agricultural College; Arch. Mitchell, Weed Expert; Prof. W. H. Day, Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. C. H. Lee, Man. Agricultural College; W. H. Fairfield, Supt. Lethbridge Experimental Farm; Norman Ross, B.S.A., Indian Head Forestry Station; Prof. R. M. Dolve and Prof. C. I. Gunness, N. D. Agricultural College, E. F. Coke, B.S.A. and others.

How would you like to sit down at your table in your own home and talk things over with these experts this winter? This is your opportunity. If necessary make a sacrifice to take this course. All over Western Canada farmers are getting practical money-making help from these men. If they can help others, they can help you. The course is endorsed by hundreds of farmers.

Wallace M. Wright, of Carmangay, Alta., a farmer and a student says, "I am well pleased with your course and recommend it to anyone. It is money that couldn't be better invested. No one will ever repent having taken the course."

If you have not already done so cut out the attached coupon and mail it today for further particulars.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 8th, 1911

MR. WHITE'S VIEWS

In another column of this issue of The Guide we publish a number of extracts from the first public speech of Hon. W. T. White, the new finance minister. That speech is a most important one as it shows the new minister's trend of thought and will show us what we may expect from his budgets year by year. It is fair to assume that Mr. White is an advocate of high protection. This is quite evident from his remarks, even though he does explain that he believes only in "reasonable" protection. That is what all protectionists call their protective policies. But Mr. White is also in favor of protecting the farmer by a tariff. He seems elated over the tremendous falling off in the export of farm products and attributes it to the demand of the home market. It apparently has not occurred to Mr. White that the decrease of 100,000 in the rural population of Ontario, and a smaller decrease in the farm population of all the other Eastern provinces may also account for the falling off in agricultural exports. Mr. White will continue thus to protect the farmer by driving him off the farm. It will be protection with a vengeance. Mr. White says he believes specially in protecting the farmer "during the constructive stage of a nation's development." This argument has absolutely no foundation of reason behind it. It means nothing. Is there any more excuse for hanging a millstone around the necks of farmers today than there will be fifty years hence? But Mr. White more clearly showed what Sir Richard Cartwright called the "barbarous instincts of the protectionist mind," when he pointed out the danger of making tariff changes, and declared that there was no prospect of any immediate tariff changes. His remarks on the subject of trusts and combines may be looked upon in the same way as similar remarks from the late government, and as likely to produce the same results—nothing. The manufacturers and the trusts may expect from Mr. White, if we may judge the man from his words, the same sympathy and support which they received from Mr. Fielding. No trust or combine or merger in Canada has ever even been frowned upon by the government. It would be rather a humorous proposition to build up a high tariff wall for the purpose of killing competition and then to punish those who seized the plums which the government placed before them. Mr. White will be preparing a budget in a few weeks to submit to Parliament. Let us see if he makes any reductions in the tariff on cement or agricultural implements, and then we can see his attitude towards mergers and combines. Let us see if he renews the bounties on steel or places a tariff upon undressed lumber. It will not take a very long time to discover what the action of the new minister will be towards tariff favorites.

Mr. White emphasizes his pride in the fact that he was born on a farm. That merely proves that he was brought up in healthy surroundings. Some of the leading plutocrats of the world were born on farms, so the accident of birth proves nothing. The minister of finance favors everything that will help the farming industry because he recognizes its importance. Then why does he not advocate tariff reduction on the trust-enhanced prices of nearly everything the farmer has to buy? Of what use is it to encourage farming by building good roads and extending rural mail delivery when the benefits from such improvements are more than discounted by a tariff-increased cost of living? But it is when Mr. White deals with the West that he makes the most serious admission of his protectionist views. He says:

> "And we must be just and fair and generous to the West. It is a great market for the manufacturer and the farmer of the East. The interests and the needs of the West must be continuously borne in mind. Anything we can do to promote its settlement, to develop its resources, to assist in marketing its produce to the best advantage, will be work well done for the whole of Canada. That is one of the great questions to which the government must address itself."

Mr. White let the cat out of the bag. **The West is the great market for the manufacturer.** That explains the whole matter of the tariff and the Western farmer. The West has been developed from the very beginning for purposes of exploitation. According to Mr. White we must keep on building up the West so that we can buy more goods from Eastern manufacturers at tariff-enhanced prices. In the same way the railways and the express companies are plundering the Western people. But Mr. White says the West must be kept as a preserve for the Eastern manufacturers. Yet he has not before him a tittle of proof that the manufacturers need the slightest protection. He makes one very true statement when he says:

> "The prosperity of Canada depends upon the production of the farm more than upon anything else. We must seek to make life attractive, to give the farmer all possible advantages, to assist in facilitating production."

We submit that the best way to accomplish this desirable object is to allow the farmer to sell his produce in the highest market and to purchase his supplies in the lowest market. But Mr. White need not be "generous" to the West. The people of the West are not asking for generosity. They are asking only for a square deal.

THE WESTERN VOTE FOR RECIPROCITY

Detailed returns of the recent Dominion general elections, which are published on another page, show that the people of the three Western provinces endorsed the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States by a majority of 32,267 votes. Saskatchewan gave a majority of 19,595 for reciprocity, Alberta endorsed the measure by 15,848 votes, and Manitoba gave a majority of 3,176 against the agreement. Thus, by an overwhelming majority, the people of Western Canada declared their desire to trade with their neighbors to the south, as well as with those to the east and west. The people of Ontario, scared by the bogey of annexation paraded before their eyes by selfish interests (who feared that reciprocity would lessen the tribute they are levying upon the farmers and consumers of Canada) prevented the people of the West from securing the wider markets which they desired and for which the people of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also cast their votes. The figures which we present, taken from the official declarations of the returning officers, prove the great strength of the low tariff sentiment of the people of the prairies, and are an expression of their determination to break the shackles which now bind them to buy and sell only where the Big Interests of Toronto and Montreal dictate. If Saskatchewan and Alberta had the ten additional members which the census has shown them to be entitled to, there is no doubt that those two provinces would have sent twenty-five members to the House of Commons to demand a lowering of the tariff and the securing of wider markets, instead of fifteen, and the beneficiaries of Special Privilege, who have temporarily succeeded in denying to them their British birthright to buy and sell where they can do so to the best advantage, will do well to take warning. Manitoba gave its verdict against reciprocity by a majority of 3,176, but with the growth of the cities and towns, Manitoba is fast becoming an urban, rather than a rural province, and an examination of the vote by polls shows that the majority of the farmers of Manitoba voted for reciprocity. In four of the ten Manitoba constituences the farmers' vote shows a small majority against reciprocity; in five constituencies the rural vote shows a substantial majority in favor of the agreement, and the remaining constituency, Winnipeg, is entirely a city division. The election returns show that having asked for reciprocity, the great majority of the farmers of the West went to the polls and cast their votes for the candidates who were pledged to support the agreement. They backed up their demands with their votes, but the representation which they have in the House of Commons is not large enough at present to enable them to secure the justice which they have demanded and voted for. The time will come when the West will be strong enough to compel the East to give a square deal to the farmers of the prairies, and instead of being discouraged by this temporary check, the farmers should strive to perfect and extend their organizations in order that they may strike a stronger blow for freedom when the next opportunity comes.

READY FOR ACTION

In all three Prairie Provinces during the past week the directors of the farmers' organizations have prepared for their winter's educational work. The spirit of optimism was prevalent at each of the meetings. The organizations are playing a large part in the moulding of public opinion in the West. Education is recognized everywhere as the great need of the hour. The recent elections did more to arouse the people to the need of thought and study than any event of the last decade. This was caused by the fact that there was a real issue before the people. As the people become better informed upon matters of vital interest to their own welfare every election will mean an issue. The leaders of the farmers' organizations have decided to assist the new government in carrying out that part of its platform which coincides with the farmers' Bill of Rights. They have also decided to press for downward revision of the tariff in order to lighten the unjust burden today carried by every farmer. Mr. Borden will meet with a great deal of opposition from the Big Interests before he can fulfil his promises to the West. For that reason it will be necessary that the government have the support of the farmers on these questions. On the other hand, every possible pressure should be put upon the government to grant relief to the country through tariff reduction. This can only be done by educating the people to the need of such relief. When public opinion is sufficiently strong against the present tariff, it will go down. Education is all that is required. Organization and co-operation are the means to carry on further educational work. It will be pleasing to our readers to know that aggressive organization work will be carried on during the winter in every province. New men are coming to the West by tens of thousands every year and it is necessary to have them join the organizations and take a hand in the great campaign for a square deal.

Direct Legislation will receive a great deal of attention by the farmers during the winter. Already in the short time since the

campaign for this reform began it has secured a remarkable support. Further explanation and distribution of literature will win more adherents. When the people fully realize the value of the Initiative and the Referendum they will demand that these two essential tools of democracy be placed in their hands.

One of the great handicaps in all farmers' organizations is the lack of financial support. Of course, the larger the membership the larger the funds. But if a permanent fund could be secured it would enable the organizations to carry on a stronger campaign. The element of permanency is greatly to be desired in the Western organizations. The Life Membership scheme of the Saskatchewan association is working towards this end. The fund is steadily growing and as the plan grows in popularity the association will become financially stronger. If each of the associations could have an assured income of $10,000 annually from such a fund the amount of work that could be done would be little short of marvellous.

HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS

The establishment of a Canadian Export Association for the purpose of discovering and developing markets for Canadian goods in foreign countries has been suggested by Mr. George F. Johnston, a well known Montreal financier. It is unquestionably in the interest of producers of every class that their surplus products should be disposed of in the markets where they are most needed and therefore most valuable, and the idea has been favorably received in manufacturing circles. The Canadian government maintains trade commissioners in different parts of the world to advise exporters of the needs and condition of foreign markets, and also spends large sums of money annually in subsidizing lines of steamships running between Canada and foreign ports. Mr. Johnston, besides advocating the establishment of a Canadian Export Association to educate our manufacturers on the subject of export trade, is asking the government to appoint more trade commissioners and subsidize more steamships, especially to South American ports.

Mr. Johnston was the unsuccessful candidate for the St. Lawrence division of Montreal in the recent Dominion elections, and one of the foremost fighters against the reciprocity agreement which would have opened to the Canadian farmers the best and nearest foreign market in all the world for what they produce. Mr. Johnston suggests that we could capture a fair share of the South American large demand for implements, leather goods, including saddles and boots and shoes, cement, as well as a variety of other manufactured goods; while we could reciprocate by purchasing their asphalt, nuts, mutton, hides, mahogany, rice, rubber, wool and many other things. He is anxious to find foreign markets for manufactured goods thousands of miles away, but he fought an election campaign to prevent the farmers from having the same privilege in a much greater foreign market right at their doors. To the farmers, the Big Interests talk of the value of the home market; for themselves they want the home market and every other market that they can secure. The home market is ensured to the Canadian manufacturer by the high tariff of import duties, which cost consumers in this country hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and foreign markets are secured for them by the subsidizing of steamships and the maintaining of trade commissioners, which cost a few million more each year. But when the farmers want a wider market for their produce, and the United States opens wide the door to a market which would mean many millions a year to Canadian farmers in increased prices, the Big Interests and the politicians whom they control, slam that door in their faces. They tell the farmers that they must be content to take a lower price for their produce and pay more for the things which they use in order to "build up the country," but for themselves they insist that they must get their materials free of duty from wherever they can be procured most cheaply, and must be assisted by the government to send their products wherever they will command the best prices.

We are glad, however, to know that Canadian manufacturers are seeking foreign markets for their goods, because it proves what we have always contended—that our manufacturers, where they are engaged in industries suited to the country, need no assistance from a protective tariff. Mr. Johnston says we could capture a fair share of the large South American demand for implements, leather goods, including saddles and boots and shoes and cement, as well as a variety of other manufactured goods. To do this, Canadian manufacturers would have to compete on equal terms in the South American markets with manufacturers in all parts of the world. Compared with their rivals of the United States they would be under the disadvantage of having to carry goods a greater distance. If they are able to do this, why in the name of common-sense cannot they compete on equal terms with manufacturers from all parts of the world right here in Canada where they have all the advantages of proximity to the market? Our manufacturers, Mr. Johnston claims, can compete successfully in South American markets against all the world on equal terms. In Canada they must have protection, ranging from 17½ per cent. on harvesters and 25 per cent. on boots and shoes, to 30 per cent. on harness and 51 cents a barrel on cement. Again, why all this anxiety to increase our exports and this determination to prevent imports by the imposition of a customs tariff? The only way in which we can be repaid for our exports is by imports. If we send abroad more than we receive back we shall be the worse off for the deal, yet under the protective system we are endeavoring to send as much as possible abroad and getting as little as possible in return. We wish the manufacturers all success in their quest for foreign markets, but it is time they stopped trying to persuade the farmers that they do not also need foreign markets and to humbug the public with the pretence that protection is necessary to the development of Canadian industries.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Mr. W. W. Jackson, a surveyor from the Dominion meteorological observatory, who has recently returned from a trip to the Hudson's Bay, is reported to have stated that the Hudson's Bay route is beset with obstacles. Mr. Jackson went to Hudson's Bay to make scientific observations for the guidance of navigators and has returned with the report that he was unable to carry out his object owing to a leaky ship and ice floes. It will be remembered that in September of last year Earl Grey made a trip from Fort Churchill to the St. Lawrence by way of Hudson's Bay and Hudson Straights and "did not see sufficient ice to cool a glass of champagne," and Mr. Jackson's report is therefore somewhat surprising. Mr. Jackson's report was brought to the attention of Mr. William Beech, who has spent many years in the Hudson's Bay region and has observed the conditions at every season of the year, and, to a representative of the Winnipeg Telegram, Mr. Beech on Saturday last, said:

> "Let me tell Mr. Jackson and the world at large that I and my son, Carl Emerson Beech, came through the Hudson's Bay and Straits in the month of October, 1909, and we met with no ice at all until we came to the Straits of Belle Isle.
>
> "Mr. Jackson holds that ships cannot compete with the Montreal route from the point of view of cost. I maintain that Churchill has a great advantage over Montreal in several ways. In the first place it is sixty-four miles closer to Liverpool, the grain market of the world. In the second place, Montreal is closed from November 10 until April in the following year, whereas Churchill is open every day in the year with the exception of June and the first ten days in July. During that time the flow of ice comes from Fox Channel.
>
> "Another advantage that Churchill has over Montreal is that fifteen minutes after a steamship would leave the dock at Churchill she would be sailing in the open sea, whereas ships from Montreal have to navigate the River St. Lawrence, and it takes a long time after leaving the dock to get into the open sea.
>
> "To my mind, Churchill will eventually be the greatest distributing seaport and the centre for all Western Canada. If the people of the three Western provinces could see what my son and I have witnessed in the Churchill river, they would raise the price of farm lands to $50 per acre. We have seen three ocean going vessels anchored in the Churchill river at the same time and this is only 740 miles from Winnipeg, in the centre of the great Canadian wheat belt.
>
> "Just as the Canadian Pacific railway at its inception was ridiculed as an impracticable and impossible project, so now there are those who see similar difficulties and objections to the Hudson's Bay railway. But just as the results have justified the construction of the C.P.R., now the greatest and most powerful corporation probably of the commercial world, so surely will time and events justify the Hudson's Bay railway."

Mr. Beech probably knows more about the Hudson's Bay route than any other man, unless it be Dr. William Bell, formerly director of the Dominion geological survey, and Dr. Bell is as enthusiastic a believer in the route as is Mr. Beech.

The Toronto News, in its issue of October 26, says that The Guide is mistaken in believing that Hon. George E. Foster and Col. Sam Hughes are animated by any antipathy toward the people of the Prairie Provinces. We only judged them by their words, and The Guide will be very glad indeed to know by their future words and deeds that these two gentlemen are friends of the West. The News also says:

> "The country beyond the Great Lakes may rest assured that the Prime Minister will carry out his pre-election promises in its behalf. Without undue delay we shall have government owned grain elevators, a government-aided chilled meat industry and a government owned and operated Hudson's Bay Railway."

The West wants all of these things and several other things also. It is not giving the West any special privilege to pass legislation that will assist in placing the Western people upon an even footing with the other big interests that have always been government favorites. We hope to see Mr. Borden fulfil every one of the pledges, and the West will be better off when he does so.

After winning the election on such cries as "The Union Jack is good enough for me," "Canada for Canadians" and "Keep Canadian money at home," Mr. R. L. Borden placed himself on the payroll of Canada at $12,000 a year, plus $2,500 sessional indemnity, and then immediately proceeded to take a holiday and spend his good Canadian money on the golf links at Atlantic City, U.S.A. Are there no golf links and holiday resorts in Canada that our premier could have patronized?

What do the people of Canada think of the scheme to hold two sessions of Parliament this winter instead of one? It will give no advantage to Canada and will merely mean about $1,000,000 extra expense. Of course, over $750,000 of this expense will go into the pockets of the members and senators, which to them is, no doubt, a good argument in its favor.

No reply from the Cockshutt Plow Co. explaining why they sell the same plow in Minneapolis for $502 that costs the Canadian farmer $680 in Winnipeg. We are anxiously awaiting their reply for the benefit of our readers.

At the Commencement Reception

By Mary A. P. Stansbury

"Too-hoo-oo-oo-oo!"

The long, musical call quavered upon the quiet air of the spring afternoon. The lady who sat at her sewing in the window of the little prairie farmhouse, started up with an eager smile, and the yards of diaphanous material on which she had been at work, fell in billowy folds upon the carpet at her feet.

A curly-headed boy of fourteen, mounted on a heavy work-horse, came pounding up to the gate.

"A letter from Nell, mother!" he called as he leaped to the ground letting the bridle-rein fall upon the neck of the trusty beast.

A moment later he had laid the letter in her hand—a delicately perfumed missive addressed in the bold, pointed script affected by girls of to-day.

"There won't have to be many more, will there, mother?"

"I trust not, Jack dear. Six weeks hence, if all goes well, we shall have our Nellie at home." "And not just for a measly vacation! For good and all! Oh, mother, how jolly that you are to see her graduate! Does she know yet that you are coming?"

"She knows by this time. I wrote her about it in my last letter."

"What a grand surprise that must have been for her! Open the letter, mother. Let's see what she says."

Mrs. Murray broke the seal and glanced eagerly along the closely written pages.

"It's so sweet of you, mamsie, to hemstitch my flounces. Handwork, you know, is the thing nowadays. And how nice that you are going to rip that darling old lace off your wedding-dress for the neck and sleeves! I have always coveted it.

"You won't forget the money for the long gloves, mother? And the slippers—somehow it takes such a lot of money to do anything! I've economized till I do believe the other girls think me a perfect screw, yet there's always something lacking. I'm another Oliver Twist, simply begging for 'more.' You know I hate to do it, don't you?

"I'm so sorry to tell you, but one of the sticks of the fan you let me take, is broken short off. Ben Hartley did it the other night without knowing. Perhaps I can get it mended. If not, I must do without a fan, must I?"

The mother's eyes moved more rapidly.

"She can't have had my letter," she was saying to herself. "And yet the time is ample. It must have miscarried."

But as she turned the page her look brightened.

"I've kept the great thing to talk about for the last—your coming. Such a tremendous surprise! I hadn't so much as dreamed of the possibility. It's well you wrote me when you did, or I couldn't have got a place for you. The village is always just overrun with visitors at Commencement, and rooms are engaged long beforehand. The very best I have been able to secure, is a little room at Mrs. Tomlinson's about a quarter of a mile from the campus,—hardly large enough, as my chum Nettie says, 'to change one's mind in!' But you won't have to stay in it very much. There will be something going on all the time.

"Perhaps I ought to tell you that there will be a lot of elegant dressing. So many of the girls are from rich families, and their 'sisters, cousins, and aunts' come resplendent. Particularly at the president's reception, it is something brilliant—real Paris gowns and all that. But you will be my dearest, best mamsie, whatever you have on."

"Whatever you have on," Mrs. Murray drew a sharp breath and her brow contracted with pain.

"What is it, mother? Is anything the matter with Nell?"

"No, Jack dear. Here is the letter. You may read it for yourself."

But in her own heart she was saying, "The matter is with me. I have made a great mistake."

The Murrays had not always lived in the prairie farmhouse. Unfortunate investments had years before largely dissipated a comfortable property, and, following upon this disaster, persistent ill-health had hampered Mr. Murray in the practice of his profession of the law.

"Get to the soil!" had been the ultimatum of his physicians. "Stay on here in your office, and you will not live five years. Your only chance is in physical exercise, tranquil surroundings, favorable climate, and air—air—miles of it!"

The epic is yet to be written which shall adequately celebrate the quiet courage of the woman town-born and bred—every chord of her nature responding to the incitements of the best social and intellectual life,—who at the call of duty resigns all for the lonely and toilsome existence of a pioneer farmer's wife.

When John Murray "proved" his claim, the nearest neighbors lived ten miles away. Neither church nor school were accessible. Even to reach the market-town meant a day's journey.

Mrs. Murray's hands were roughened and her limbs wearied by unaccustomed labor, yet more difficult was the task of cheering and comforting her husband.

"I have buried you here, Mary," he would mourn. "You—fit to shine anywhere! Far better that I had taken the chances of life or death at home!"

"Never say it, John!" she would answer. "Have we not each other and the children? Neither heart nor brain can starve unless we ourselves deny them the food provided. Where on earth could we be nearer to the Divine than under these wide skies, close to the processes of nature, with nothing man-made between us and the heaven of heavens?"

The two children—Helen and her brother five years younger—grew strong and beautiful in the free life of the fields. Their mother was their teacher. Only an occasional new book came to them from the world outside, but the classics—the best of all time—were upon their own shelves, and it was the mother's delight to mold their literary tastes in accordance with these standards.

Helen was just budding into an unusually attractive girlhood, when, following the death of a distant relative, Mrs. Murray received a modest legacy. Then for the first time she was free to acknowledge to herself the strength of her long-suppressed desire to give to her children such advantages as their parents had enjoyed.

Half the sum, she agreed with her husband, should be set aside to increase until Jack were old enough for school. The remaining half, eked out by even more rigid economy than had already been practiced in the little home, would suffice to give Helen four years at her mother's own college, among the eastern hills.

From her first arrival at school, Helen's beauty, vivacity, and sweetness made her popular among her companions. She came home only for the summers, since the expense of the long journey could not be borne more frequently. But she was never left to the loneliness of an almost deserted dormitory. Some one of her friends was certain to claim her at the Christmas or Easter vacation, and her letters home were enthusiastic recitals of the delights of her experiences in the new world thus opened to her.

The three months at home were always busy with preparations for the return to school. It seemed only natural to see her mother, gowned in print or gingham, plying the rapid needle or treading the monotonous sewing-machine, while her skilful fingers fashioned the pretty garments which were to replenish her daughter's depleted wardrobe.

"You're a wonder, mamsie!" the girl would cry gaily. "Alice Vaughn's dresses all come from Madame Josephine, and truly they don't fit one bit better than mine!"

Sweet praise from beloved, careless lips, yet under it, all unnoticed, was growing the "little rift" of selfishness "within the lute!"

The father was more observing. "You are tired, Mary," he would say anxiously. "You do too much for this girl of ours."

"No, John dear," she would answer gently. "It is my precious pleasure. She will be young but once."

Now the four years of Helen's college-course were drawing to a close. For the first time after her twelve years of brave exile Mrs. Murray was once more to make a little journey into the world to attend her daughter's graduation exercises and incidentally to be present at a reunion of her own class. The plan was altogether her husband's, and she had seriously demurred on account of the necessary expense involved. But Mr. Murray would brook no denial.

The letter which Jack had brought was in answer to the one which had carried to Helen the unexpected news.

"I have made a mistake," the mother repeated to herself that night upon her restless pillow. "'Whatever you have on,'" she quoted bitterly. "When has she seen me in anything but cheap or shabby clothing? It is scarcely her fault if she thinks of me in no other way."

. . . . . .

It was the evening of the commencement reception. The great parlors were ablaze with light and vocal with the hum of conversation and the ripple of laughter, when the graduating class, lovely in their filmy white draperies, entered and passed along the receiving line.

Helen's eyes wandered eagerly about the room in search of her mother.

"It is so odd that she wouldn't let me help her dress," thought the girl. "I might have given the little touches. Where can she be? It isn't like mamma to be late."

Her glance was suddenly arrested by the tall figure of a lady who seemed to be holding a little court at the opposite end of the room. Her gown of some soft gray stuff clung about her in graceful folds, and though her face was turned away there was something unmistakably familiar about the movements of her hands and the poise of her shapely head crowned with heavy coils of soft hair slightly silvered. With a fast beating heart Helen made her way through the press.

A lady of stately and elegant presence, the mother of one of her classmates, stepped forward to meet her. "I have a quarrel with you, my dear," she said playfully. "To think that you should have spent a whole week in my house and I never knew that your mother was my old school-friend, Mary Slade, the pride

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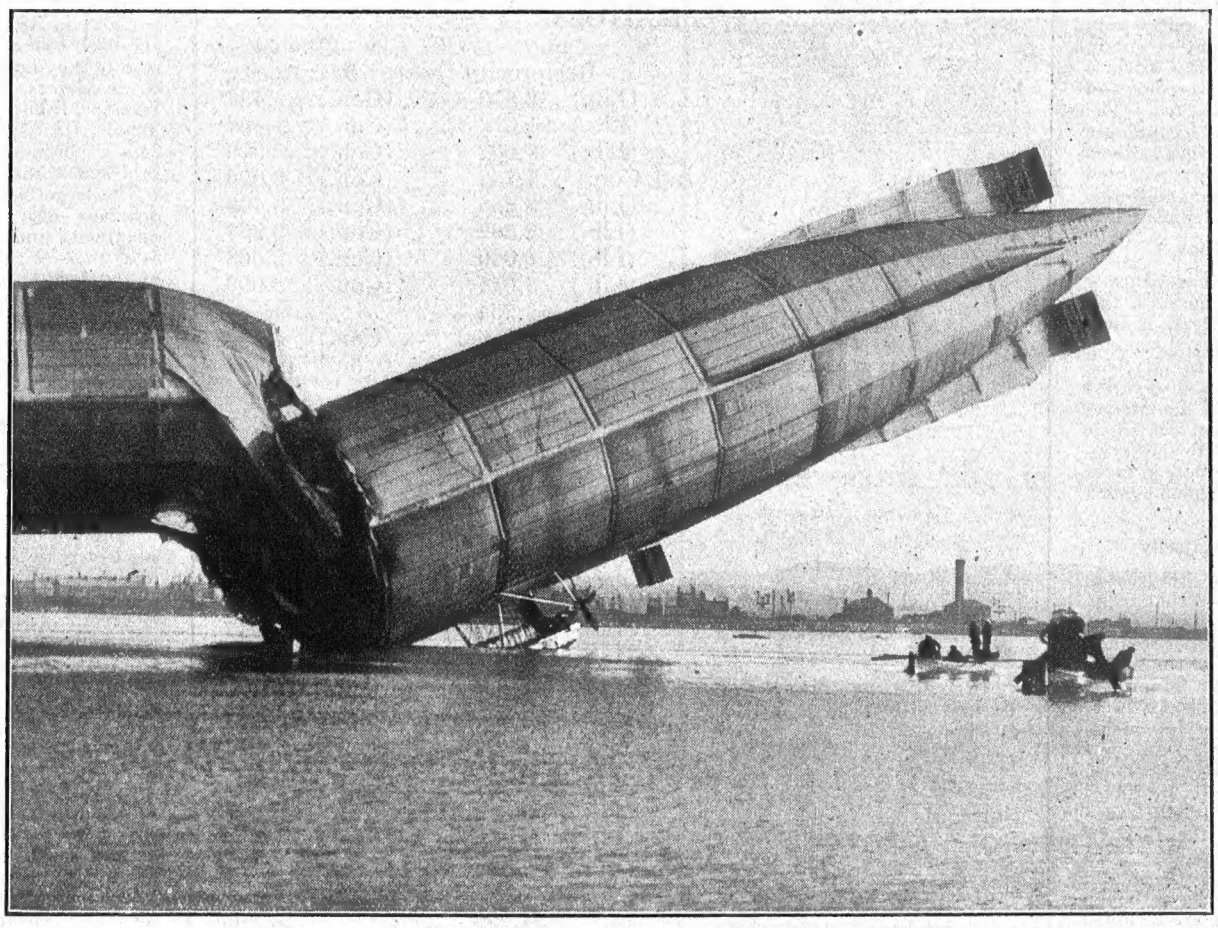

WRECK OF THE NAVY AIRSHIP

Remarkable accident, illustrating the difficulties of aerial warfare, at Barrow, England, on Sept. 24. The airship, which was intended for use with the navy, was the largest airship in the world. It was called the Naval Dirigible No. 1, was of the Zeppelin type, cost £40,000, and was two years building. Its fate was to break apart in the centre when being taken from its shed for its first trip.

The Western Vote for Reciprocity

Farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta all gave Majorities for the Agreement
Total majority of Western Provinces, 32,267

An analysis of the returns of the Dominion general elections on September 21, which have only recently become available in complete form shows how overwhelmingly the vote of the Western farmers was cast on the side of reciprocity and lower tariffs. Reciprocity, as everyone knows, practically swept the boards in Alberta and Saskatchewan, only one opponent of the agreement being elected in each of these provinces, while an examination of the returns shows that outside of the cities of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, Manitoba also gave a majority for reciprocity.

Saskatchewan's Splendid Showing

In the province of Saskatchewan where nine constituencies out of a total of ten returned supporters of the agreement, the total vote for reciprocity candidates was 54,290 against 34,695, a majority of 19,595. The cities of Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert all gave majorities against reciprocity, but the country vote was so strong for the pact that except in the case of Prince Albert the adverse vote of the townspeople was overcome and the reciprocity candidates elected. The majority of the anti-reciprocity candidate in the constituency of Prince Albert was 355, the smallest majority recorded in the province at this election, and to this the city of Prince Albert contributed 190.

Alberta Did Well Too

In Alberta, also, only one constituency returned an opponent of reciprocity, this being Calgary which elected Mr. R. B. Bennett by2 853 majority of which Calgary city people contributed 1,616. In Macleod all three candidates, Liberal, Conservative and Independent announced themselves in favor of reciprocity so that the whole of the vote must be credited to the reciprocity side. This gives a total vote in favor of reciprocity in Alberta of 42,666 against 26,818, a majority of 15,848.

Manitoba Farmers' Majority

Coming to Manitoba the returns at first sight give the impression that reciprocity was far from popular with either the farmers or townspeople of the province. But on a closer examination of the figures it will be found that even in Manitoba, where the opponents of reciprocity were successful in eight constituencies out of ten the majority of the rural vote was cast for reciprocity candidates. Selkirk, for instance, where Mr. G. H. Bradbury was elected, was carried by the anti-reciprocity party, not by the farmers' vote, but through the majority Mr. Bradbury secured in the north end of Winnipeg and Elmwood, which though part of the city of Winnipeg are included in the Federal constituency of Selkirk. The rural portion of the Selkirk constituency gave a majority of 180 for A. R. Bredin, the Liberal candidate, but the anti-reciprocity vote in the city overcame this and gave Mr. Bradbury the seat by 87 votes. The smaller towns, which are included in the above with the rural section, gave a small majority to Mr. Bredin, Stonewall giving Mr. Bradbury 29 majority and Selkirk and Rosser 23 and 18 respectively for Mr. Bredin. Then 234 votes were cast for a Socialist candidate who favored reciprocity so that the total pro-reciprocity vote in the whole of the Selkirk constituency exceeded that against the agreement by 147, showing a majority outside of Winnipeg of 327.

The Vote in Brandon

The farmers of the Brandon constituency gave a majority for reciprocity of 124, but they also were overruled by the townspeople. Brandon city alone gave Mr. J. A. M. Aitkins a lead of 726, Souris gave him 154 majority and Virden another 110, making a majority in these three towns of 990 and securing the election by 866 votes. Marquette, the seat of Hon. W. J. Roche, Secretary of State, is another constituency in which reciprocity was endorsed by the rural vote and rejected by the majorities piled up against it by the towns. Outside of the eleven largest towns in the riding, the vote showed a majority of 307 for reciprocity. The combined vote of these towns, however, gave a majority for the anti-reciprocity candidate of 433 and Dr. Roche was elected by 126. In Minnedosa Dr. Roche had a majority of 90, in Hamiota 10, in Roblin 114, in Russell 101, in Rossburn 86, in Newdale 68, in Shoal Lake 25. The only town in which Mr. Grierson, the reciprocity candidate, received a substantial majority was in Miniota where he had a lead of 42. Rapid City gave 2 majority for reciprocity, Oak River 3 and Birtle 14. The rural vote endorsed reciprocity by 307, the town vote went against it by 433.

In Provencher constituency also the town vote, representing the city of St. Boniface, went against reciprocity by 245, but here the country voters polled such a large majority for lower tariffs that the decision of the city was reversed and Dr. Molloy, the reciprocity candidate was elected with a majority of 381, the rural portion of the constituency thus endorsing the pact by 626 majority. Dauphin elected a reciprocity candidate, Mr. Robt. Cruise, by 736 majority, the country vote again being responsible for this result.

Farmers Elected Sharpe

In Lisgar, where Mr. W. H. Sharpe was elected by only 20 majority the position was reversed, the towns giving a small majority for reciprocity and the country a slightly larger one against. In Portage la Prairie, Macdonald and Souris both town and country vote was against the pact. Winnipeg, the only wholly urban constituency in the Prairie Provinces elected an opponent of reciprocity by a majority of 4786 over the Liberal candidate, Mr. Haggart having a majority of 2,386 over the Liberal and Independent candidates together.

The Manitoba Totals

The total vote recorded in Manitoba was 40,456 for Conservative candidates, 31,974 for Liberals and 5,306 for pro-reciprocity Independents (including J. S. Wood, the candidate for Macdonald,) showing a majority in town and country together of 3,176. The anti-reciprocity majorities in the cities, however, were 4,114, showing that the rural vote even in Manitoba went in favor of reciprocity by a majority of 938. In Winnipeg constituency the anti-reciprocity forces had a majority of 2,386, in that portion of the city which is part of Selkirk constituency they had 265; in the urban portion of St. James, bordering on the city of Winnipeg, but in the constituency of Macdonald they had 118, in St. Boniface 245, in Brandon 726 and in Portage la Prairie 374, making a total of 4,114.

The large majority of the towns of the province also gave majorities against reciprocity and when these are eliminated so as to show the rural vote only, the vote of the farmer is shown to be even more strongly in favor of reciprocity. The table in the centre of this page shows the complete returns for the three Western provinces compiled from the official declarations of the returning officers.

The Vote in Detail

MANITOBA

		For Reciprocity		Against Reciprocity
Brandon	(Lib.)	3,570	(Con.)	4,436
Lisgar	(Lib.)	1,672	(Con.)	1,692
Dauphin	(Lib.)	3,662	(Con.)	2,926
Macdonald	(Ind. Con.)	2,753	(Con.)	3,056
Marquette	(Lib).	3,283	(Con.)	3,409
Portage la Prairie	(Lib.)	2,592	(Con.)	3,267
Provencher	(Lib.)	3,049	(Con.)	2,668
Selkirk	(Lib.)	3,011	(Con.)	3,098
	(Soc.)	234		
Souris	(Lib.)	3,086	(Con.)	3,150
Winnipeg	(Lib.)	8,049	(Con.)	12,754
	(Soc. Dem.)	2,319		
		37,280		40,456

SASKATCHEWAN

		For Reciprocity		Against Reciprocity
Assiniboia	(Lib.)	5,804	(Con.)	3,578
Battleford	(Lib.)	5,440	(Con.)	3,517
Humboldt	(Lib.)	7,265	(Con.)	2,947
Mackenzie	(Lib.)	4,090	(Con.)	1,739
Moose Jaw	(Lib.)	8,285	(Con.)	5,953
Prince Albert	(Lib.)	2,961	(Con.)	3,316
Qu'Appelle	(Lib.)	4,298	(Con.)	3,874
Regina	(Lib.)	5,811	(Con.)	4,081
	(Ind.)	705		
Saltcoats	(Lib.)	3,619	(Con.)	1,934
Saskatoon	(Lib.)	5,338	(Con.)	3,756
	(Ind.)	674		
		54,290		34,695

ALBERTA

		For Reciprocity		Against Reciprocity
Calgary	(Lib.)	4,816	(Con.)	7,671
	(Ind.)	716		
Edmonton	(Lib.)	7,060	(Con.)	4,832
	(Ind.)	555		
Macleod	(Lib.)	3,550		
	(Con.)	2,741		
	(Ind.)	902		
Medicine Hat	(Lib.)	6,375	(Con.)	4,858
Red Deer	(Lib.)	6,611	(Con.)	3,382
Strathcona	(Lib.)	5,396	(Con.)	2,872
Victoria	(Lib.)	3,225	(Con.)	2,703
	(Ind.)	719		
		42,666		26,818

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES

	For Reciprocity	Against Reciprocity		
Manitoba	37,280	40,456	Majority against	3,176
Saskatchewan	54,290	34,695	Majority for	19,595
Alberta	42,666	26,818	Majority for	15,848
Total majority for reciprocity				32,267

MANUFACTURERS FAVOR PARCELS POST

The question of the establishment of a parcels post system was discussed at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, and while some were opposed to the scheme because of the opposition of the Retail Merchants association, the majority were strongly in favor. The matter came up when the new express tariffs were announced.

Mr. R. D. Fairbairn of Toronto, discussed the possibilities of the post office as an offset to the express companies. The post office, he said, should have a uniform rate of 3 cents a pound, with a limit of 25 pounds, which was nine times the rate in Germany, where the charge was but one-third of a cent a pound, with a limit of 110 pounds. A 10-pound parcel carried anywhere in England for 20 cents. It would cost $1.60 in Canada. Mr. Fairbairn advocated direct retailing by means of a cheaper parcel post.

Cut Out Middlemen

"Why should we not cut out the intermediate profits of all these middlemen?" said Mr. Fairbairn. "Get into direct communication with the farmer. We have the machinery in the post office system. A regiment of middlemen stand between the manufacturer and the customer. Let us go over the heads of the jobbers and middlemen. Fifty million dollars a year could be saved in this way in the United States, according to report. Cheaper postal rates would check the depopulation of rural communities and regulate express charges.

Mr. W. L. Edmonds reminded the members that the retail merchants were strongly opposed to the cheapening of parcel post and the extension of the mail order system. Villages would be depopulated, business would decline. Manufacturers should be magnanimous.

Mr. R. S. Gourlay drew attention to the impending change in the tone of the Western freight rates in anticipation of the competition of the Panama Canal. The new Welland would do a like service here in the East, and Mr. Gourlay urged the association to co-operate in urging the government to go ahead with the work.

Several speakers spoke in strong terms of appreciation of the consideration given grievances and claims by the Dominion Railway Board.

How the Farmer is Fleeced

By Franklin Pierce

You have been feeding the world for the last thirty years by the irreparable loss of the virgin fertility of your soil, while the manufacturers have been denying you the right to obtain the best value the world has to offer in exchange for your food supplies. Not only this, but when you go to market you have the privilege of paying the United States Steel Corporation about one-quarter more for a keg of wire nails than the same nails are sold abroad. You pay at the hardware store at least a quarter more for a coil of barb wire than the foreigner does for the same wire. You not only pay a heavy duty on raw sugar, but on every hundred pounds of sugar you buy you pay 12½ cents additional price for refining the sugar, this last exaction going to the trust alone and being more than the entire cost of refining. You pay the glass trust and the pottery trust for every piece of glass and pottery you buy all the way from 50 to 100 per cent. more than you would pay but for the tariff. In short, you have to hoe your row alone without protection or privilege from government but you pay dear for the hoe, you pay dear for the plow, you pay dear for the Paris green and for every chemical you need. The United States Steel Corporation, the borax trust, the white lead trust, the lumber trust, all these trusts, protected by high tariffs, combined to filch your hard earned money in ways so hidden and deceptive that it is hard for you to follow them. There is not an article of the clothing of your family which does not pay tribute to the trust. There is scarcely an item in your grocery bill that does not include a tax. The furnishings which make your house a home, the windows that give you air and light, the books and papers that you read, every piece of wire and steel and every nail you buy are instruments of their extortion. Death itself inspires no sanctity on the part of these trusts. They take toll from your coffin, tax the plumes and the varnish on the hearse that bears you to your grave, levy tribute on the spade that digs your grave and then stretch forth a greedy hand beside your tombstone and gather from your estate an increased price for it of fifty or sixty per cent. Moloch himself would be more merciful to you than Mammon.

Foreigners Benefited at the Farmers' Expense

You pay taxes for an army or navy sent to China or the Philippines to secure an open door abroad, and then your representative in Congress closes your own door to cheap necessaries of life at home. While you are paying the increased price which makes the tariff of great profit to the manufacturer at home, he is selling the same goods in European countries for twenty to fifty per cent. less than he is selling them to you. In short, each and every one of you furnish the money for a bounty to the manufacturer that enables him to be generous to foreigners. The manufacturer will tell you through his paid agent, that thus he is able to run his factory the whole year, and if he could not tax you at home he would have to shut up his factory at the end of eight months, and that he has to sell his product abroad for less than the cost price of manufacture. But how can you possibly be sure that he does sell it abroad for less than it costs him to manufacture it? And if it is true, ought the trust to be allowed to impose a private tax on home consumers to recoup such a loss? Trusts are in control of the whole production of the country, and you must pay their prices or starve. The politicians simply cheat you with the empty appearance of political power when the substantial blessings of life are taken from you by the laws they make. How much longer will you continue to approve this oppressive law which bestows your property upon favorite trusts? You simply pay the money which you need to people who do not need it, and you have been doing it so long, and it has become so much a matter of second nature with you, that you really seem to enjoy being fleeced. You may boast of your political rights, but I will tell you frankly that no body of men was ever put into bondage by tyrants so petty, so cheap, and so pitiless. The inherited predatory tendency of strong and unscrupulous men to seize upon the fruits of other people's labor can only be checked when the victims of the robbery are sufficiently indignant at the injustice to exert all their power to vindicate their rights.

The Tariff Violates the Moral Law

Such an injustice as our tariff has the moral law of the universe against it. If we continue to submit to this injustice, we are unworthy of free government. The monopolistic giants which thrive on protection will never remove the burdens from the people until a popular movement arises among the people entirely outside of both political parties which will drive the emissaries of the trust from public office. Men do not relinquish special privileges which yield them millions without a terrific battle. But if our institutions are to be preserved, if our flag is to be kept flying over free men, if justice, the abiding source of good government, is to exist, this tariff, with bag and baggage, must go.

(Extracts from Chapter VII., "The Tariff and the Trusts.")

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Tubular Cream Separators

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"Leader" and "Repeater" and
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

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FOR LONG WEAR

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Soil Character in Horse Breeding

The influence of soil, climate and environment upon stock breeding operations is not always considered by the average man, though its effect is well known. The northwest is capable of growing the best of horses as its average soil and climate are favorable. The following, by an English horseman, will be found worthy of reading and consideration:

"There is no point which is of more vital importance to success in breeding horses than that the land on which they are reared should be of a suitable character for the purpose. This, in fact, constitutes the chief fundamental requirement in horse breeding as all experienced breeders will agree. The nature of the soil plays a great part in moulding the type of horses, their size, the development of their bone, and their general conformation are all very largely influenced by this factor. And not only does it have a bearing on their outward type, but their whole inward quality—their constitution, the quality of texture of bone, toughness or otherwise of sinews, etc.—are also affected by it to a material extent.

"The requirements of horses as regards the nature of the soil vary according to their breed. A soil which is suitable for one class of horse may be quite unsuitable for another. When the conditions of soil are not congenial to its particular nature, a breed cannot flourish, and sooner or later loses its type or actually degenerates. For this reason, horse breeds do not bear being indiscriminately transplanted from one kind of soil to another. Yet the mistake is commonly made of attempting to breed a particular class of horses on land totally unsuited to its character.

"For instance, heavy and massive Shire horses can be raised only on rich and fertile land of a heavy character where the grazing is of the best, as well as very abundant. Such horses cannot be bred on lightish soils, because the grazing on these lacks the elements which are necessary for the production of this type. Transplanted onto light land, Shire stock quickly deteriorate in size and weight, and the true type, with its massive proportions and powerful build, is gradually lost. Cart horses bred on this kind of soil are always on the small side and of a lightish stamp. Their weight and size in fact bear a close relationship to the richness and fertility of the soil. The richer the latter is, the more does it promote the development of these characteristics. The heaviest and biggest Shire draft horses are bred in the low-lying marshy and rich lands of the Fen country in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, which kind of soil favors the production of extreme weight and a huge framework to a greater extent than any other kind.

"In the case of the light breeds of horses also, richness of soil tends toward massiveness of shape, just as it does in the case of cart horses. But the requirements of this class of horse as regards suitability of soil are, of course, of a different nature. The biggest and most powerful light horses can be bred on soil which would not be suitable or good enough in point of richness for producing weighty and first-rate Shire horse stock. Moreover, the marshy, low-lying, rich pasture grounds, such as are found in the Fen districts and elsewhere, are admirably adapted for raising heavy draft horses of the light class, while some light breeds cannot be bred successfully on them at all. For instance, they are unsuitable for raising Thoroughbreds, or stout and tough hunters or polo ponies. Light horses bred in this class of soil, it is true, develop much weight and grow to a big size as a rule; but they are more or less coarse in type and lack the quality and refinement which one looks for in well-bred animals, while invariably they are more or less soft in constitution. Furthermore, the quality of their bone and sinews is of an inferior character, these structures being deficient in toughness; and this last applies also to their feet, which generally incline to be of a flatter shape and more spreading than one likes to see in horses of the light class which are worked at fast paces, and whose feet consequently are subjected to a great deal of concussion. Really tough, hard-wearing and stout-constitutioned light horses with strong legs, steely tendons and good feet, can be bred only on up-lying pasture lands.

"In no other direction does the nature of the soil exert a greater degree of influence on the horse bred on it than it does in regard to the size and quality of the bone, and also the quality of the structure intimately connected with the bone—namely, tendons, sinews and ligaments. The principal ingredients which go to build up the bones are lime and phosphates; hence, where the soil is deficient in these important constituents the feed it produces does not contain a sufficient amount of bone-forming material to assure a full development of the bones in young horses, and under these unfavorable conditions they naturally remain light-boned and weedy. It is impossible to breed big-boned horse stock on such land.

"The quality of the bone also varies on different kinds of soil. Some soils tend to produce dense, tough and finely-textured bone, more or less ivory-like in its substance; while on others the tendency is for the bone to be of an inferior character, porous, soft and of a coarse texture, although it may at the same time be abundantly developed. Quantity and quality of bone, in fact, by no means always go hand in hand. The quality of the tendons and ligaments is in all cases most closely associated with that of the bone. When the latter is flinty, flat, and ivory-like, the former structures are of an equally good quality, and possess toughness and strength, so that they are found to wear well. And similarly, when the bone is poor in quality, coarse, and with a tendency to roundness, instead of being nice and flat, the sinews are also inferior, and do not stand wear well, being neither strong nor tough.

"Of the various kinds of soil, no other is so favorable to the development of big bone—and that of the very best quality—as a good limestone soil. This is admittedly the most suitable for the breeding of good horses, and especially of light horse stock of a tough and hard-wearing sort. Our stoutest and best horses are bred on land of limestone formation."

White a Protectionist

The new Finance Minister has declared himself in favor of the present system of tariff protection

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, on November 2 opened his campaign in Leeds county, which he will represent in Parliament (George Taylor having resigned in his favor) with a speech at the village of Lansdowne.

The following are some most important extracts from his address:

"No doubt Mr. Borden had it in his mind that in appointing me he would recognize the support given him by tens of thousands of Liberals throughout Canada, which contributed so greatly to his success.

"But I also believe that he thought I might have special qualifications for the important position which he has assigned to me.

"I have," said Mr. White, "been a financial man, but in view of my having accepted the position of finance minister I have discontinued my entire financial connection and I desire to say to you that I am as free to serve you as any man in Canada, unfettered and untrammelled by any interest of any kind whatsoever. I am in entire sympathy with the farming community, having been born and raised in the country—and there is nothing of which I am more proud.

"My trusteeship is now for the Dominion of Canada alone. With regard to the great principle of public ownership, I am not opposed to it, but am its earnest supporter, and I look forward to a development in its part commensurate with the growth and progress of Canada.

"Farmers have probably the best home market in the world today. Why have our exports of cheese, of butter, of eggs, of bacon, fallen so greatly in five years? Because of the great development in our home market which has taken produce we used to send abroad.

"That home market must become increasingly great and important as we further develop our great industries, extend our railways and carry on public undertakings necessary to meet the requirements of a growing country such as ours.

"I have always believed in a policy of reasonable protection for Canada, including protection for farmers. Especially is such protection desirable for him during the constructive stage of a nation's development. Now we are in the midst of these prosperous conditions, and I need not counsel how careful we should be in taking any step or doing any act that might tend to change these conditions.

"Trade questions are exceedingly intricate and complex. They require most careful study. Changes in tariff in times such as these should not be lightly considered. Assurance of stability is required to give confidence to our manufacturers, our commercial men and our farmers.

"I think I am safe in saying that there is in contemplation no immediate change in the tariff. And in future there will be no change without most careful inquiry, without most just consideration of claims of all who may be interested, producer and consumer alike.

"I do not mean to say that the tariff must remain as something fixed, stereotyped or crystallized. The interests of the community as a whole must always be before us. It will be the duty of the government to take such measures as may be necessary to remedy any inequitable or unjust advantage enjoyed by trusts and combines.

"In other words, my conception is that while the stability of the tariff should be a chief consideration in times of such prosperity as we now enjoy, we must make it the subject of constant study in order that as the necessity arises it may be modified to meet changes of a constantly changing country.

"As to labor, the first essential is employment, and plenty of it with good wages. The policy of protection of our industries is the best policy for labor as for capital during the critical stage of development of our country's resources and the building up of its industries.

"After all, it is the people who make the prosperity of any country. The duty of the government is to provide national machinery of every sort to aid and assist the people in developing the resources and trade of their country.

"And in this connection I desire to draw attention to one of the planks of Mr. Borden's platform.

"It is to assist in the good roads movement, and nothing, in my judgment, is of greater importance than this. The cost of haulage along a highway is of as much importance as the question of railway freight rates. It is as desirable to save money on the one as on the other.

"So far as I am concerned, I am as strongly as possible in favor of any measure which, in co-operation with provinces or otherwise, will give the farmers of Canada in time the great boon of good roads over which their produce may find its way to market with the minimum of trouble and expense. I believe also in extension of free rural mail delivery wherever practicable throughout the country.

"And, above all, any expenditure by the department of agriculture (which, by the way, is in the best possible hands, in Mr. Burrill's) which will promote production or sale of farm products, will have my unqualified support. Possibilities of increase in our farming output are almost unlimited. Scientific methods will more and more revolutionize farming. The question of help, I know, is of prime importance, but this can be met by encouraging the right kind of immigration. There is no quarrel between city and country in Canada.

"Properly understood, their interests are identical. Growth of any city in Canada is a boon to the farming district which surrounds it. The National policy, by building up our home industries, has promoted the welfare not only of such industries, but of the entire community, and here the lesson of the census is most important.

"City population in the East is increasing fast, rural population is almost standing still. The prosperity of Canada depends upon the production of the farm more than upon anything else. We must seek to make life attractive, to give the farmer all possible advantages, to assist in facilitating production.

"And we must be just and fair and generous to the West. It is a great market for the manufacturer and the farmer of the East. The interests and the needs of the West must be continuously borne in mind. Anything we can do to promote its settlement, to develop its resources, to assist in marketing its produce to the best advantage will be work well done for the whole of Canada. That is one of the great questions to which the government must address itself."

TWO TRUSTS BUSTED

The two trusts, the electric and the bath-tub, which have been "busted" by decrees of federal courts within the past few days, are unmistakably "bad ones," and their disintegration would be required under any half-decent trust law that George W. Perkins, for example, would think it worth while to frame. They were not only grossly monopolistic, they were also syndicates of pelf and impudence in their methods of exploiting the public. The privileges of the patent system were unfairly taken advantage of by both these combinations; in fact, the cases call sharply to public attention the abuses of which patent monopolies are capable. In the bath-tub case, the court has decided with commendable clearness that "a patentee may not restrain trade or attempt to monopolize it in anything except that which is covered by his patent. A patent is a grant of a right to exclude all others from making, using or selling the invention covered by it. It does not give a right to the patentee to sell indulgences to violate the law of the land, be it the Sherman act or another." Possibly the patent laws themselves will need revision before the question of monopoly is satisfactorily settled.—Springfield Republican.

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS

The College of Agriculture announces that fifty seed fairs will be held in Saskatchewan this year. The greater number of these are held under the auspices of agricultural societies and a few of them are held by grain growers' associations. In addition to the list given below seed fairs will be held at Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Wolsey and Wilkie in connection with four day short courses which the College of Agriculture will hold at these places in January and February. The exact dates of these have not been announced. It is likely that a number of other grain growers' associations will hold seed fairs during the winter.

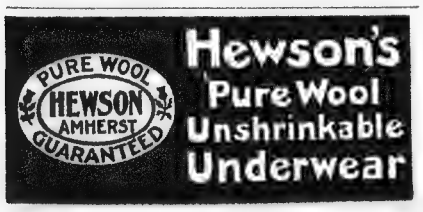
List of Seed Fairs in Saskatchewan 1911

X	Grenfell	Nov.	15–16
	Swift Current	"	25
	Whitewood	"	27–28
X	Broadview	"	29–30
	Sintaluta	Dec.	1–2
	Indian Head	"	4–5
	Qu'Appelle	"	6–7
	Moose Jaw	"	8–9
	Maple Creek	"	11–12
	Gull Lake	"	13–14
	Mortlach	"	15–16
X	Alameda	Nov.	27–28
X	Carnduff	"	29–30
	Gainsboro	Dec.	1–2
	Weyburn	"	4–5
	Milestone	"	6–7
	Stoughton	"	8–9
	Carlyle	"	11–12
	Redvers	"	13–14
	Creelman	"	15–16
	Francis	"	18–19
	Radville	"	21
	Luseland	Nov.	27–28
	Togo	Dec.	1–2
	Wadena	"	4–5
	Watson	"	6–7
	Humboldt	"	8–9
	Paynton	"	11–12
X	Lashburn	"	13–14
	Lloydminster	"	15–16
	Vonda	"	18–19
	Nokomis	Nov.	27–28
	Govan	"	29–30
	Strassburg	Dec.	1–2
	Lipton	"	5–6
	Fort Qu'Appelle	"	7–8
	Abernethy	"	11–12
	Dubuc	"	13–14
	Stockholm	"	15–16
	Tantallon	"	18–19
X	Bladworth	Nov.	27–28
	Davidson	"	29–30
	Craik	Dec.	1–2
	Kinistino	"	4–5
	Rosthern	"	6–7
	Carlton Dist.	"	8–9
	Churchbridge	"	11–12
	Saltcoats	"	13–14
	Foam Lake	"	15–16
	Wynyard	"	18–19

XIndicates that a show of poultry will be held in connection with the seed grain.

MORDEN FRUIT GROWERS

Wm. H. Bunting, a fruit grower of St. Catharines, Ont., and Fred H. Grindley, a graduate in agriculture of the Macdonald college near Montreal, visited Morden recently to investigate fruit conditions on behalf of the Dominion government. They have already inspected the eastern provinces and are now starting their tour of Western Canada. Besides viewing the different orchards in town they drove out to A. P. Stevenson's fruit farm and on their return from that place expressed their surprise at seeing such a large orchard with so many different varieties of fruit in this district. These gentlemen will send a report to the government advising them to establish an experimental farm in this locality and do not consider it will be long before the officials will carry out their suggestions. While in town Messrs. Bunting and Grindley visited the collegiate institute and addressed the pupils along the lines of fruit growing.



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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Buy your Waltham watch from a Jeweler. He will know the movement best suited to your needs, and he will deliver the watch to you in perfect running order.

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Send for descriptive booklet.

WALTHAM WATCH CO., Montreal, Can.
28

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

AGAINST THE SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—In your leading article "Prosperity and Land Values" of August 30, you invite free discussion on another article, written by Mr. J. W. Ward, published in the same number. I hope I am not mistaken in supposing that the other side will also be admitted to the discussion.

I oppose a single tax on land values for the following reasons, and I believe when Western farmers have looked into it, they will have none of it.

(1) Because a single tax on land values is only a one-sided application of a perfectly just principle—the appropriation for public purposes of "the unearned increment." A very little thought will show that capital is subject to the same law, as also all surplus wealth of every kind.

(2) The single tax on land values will be discriminatory—it will select especially one class of the community for taxation, viz., the landowner. This means the ordinary farmer owning his land, as well as the speculator pure and simple. The owner of millions of capital will escape untaxed (see Progress and Poverty, Book 9, Chapter 1).

(3) The single tax on land values will be confiscation without compensation. Take an example. A farmer may have settled here twenty-five or more years ago, and by dint of hard labor become the possessor of a farm. In his declining years he thinks of retiring and his means will be the rent from his farm. According to Millionaire Fels, and the single taxers who agree with him, this rent is to be altogether taken as a tax. Mr. Ward implies the same thing and so does your article. How many farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta have thought of this? Do you propose, Mr. Editor, and does Mr. Ward propose, to establish a system of pensions off hand to take the place of confiscated rents? Or is pauperism to be the lot of the aged farmer?

(4) The single tax on land values will be unfair. In Book 9, Chapter 1, Henry George says—"It would cost as much to keep a row of tumble down shanties upon valuable land as though it were covered with a grand hotel, etc. Was ever anything more unfair? One man through the exploitation of the public by means of a hotel makes a profit of thousands per annum. Is there no unearned increment here? And the possessor of a simple home makes nothing. Is there any justice here in equal taxation? Surely a child could and would make a distinction.

(5) The single tax on land values will set aside Adam Smith's first canon of taxation (which Henry George places last in his book). It is "The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state." Under this canon (accepted by every statesman since Adam Smith's time) every man, who can, pays, whether he owns land or capital or makes profits from others. You speak of Lloyd-George, but have you forgotten the immense and perfectly just income tax levied in Britain?—by the way, the only just tax—the tax on land values being only one form of a tax on income.

No one will surely disagree with you or with Mr. Ward that speculation in land should cease, but, as is evident in Vancouver, the single tax cannot prevent it. Whether under public or private ownership there is to be competition for sites, and in such competition will always exist the speculative principle. Even the state appropriation of all economic rent, as long as competition for sites remains, will not prevent speculation.

I am very sorry to say that our farmers have read little of the writings of Henry George, in which is exhibited to a painful degree, how far an enthusiast may advocate the partial application of a just principle, claiming it to be the panacea for all the ills of civilization.

JOHN R. SYMONS,
Director Sask. G. G. Assn.
Pense, Sask.

MR. RUTLEDGE CORRECTED

Editor, Guide:—Above the signature of H. N. Rutledge, in your issue of October 4, is a letter which, though answered very fully by the Editor's note, is yet open to correction along certain lines. I regret very much the abusive tone of the whole letter and still more what I consider to be a departure from the facts of the case. Having been a delegate at this convention to Ottawa last December, I am in a position to say that Mr. Rutledge's statement—"Therefore that convention resolved to forego all protection in natural products provided they got a substantial reduction in articles we had to buy"—is misleading.

The tariff resolution No. 1 called for reciprocal free trade in natural products, and No. 2 for reciprocal free trade in certain manufactured articles. **It was not declared at the convention that the acceptance of the one was conditional upon the granting of the other.** There is no doubt the convention was unanimous regarding the tariff resolutions as a whole and were very hopeful of at least a considerable reduction in the duty on agricultural implements as well as free entry to United States markets for farm products. It is regrettable that Mr. Rutledge did not bring forward an amendment to the tariff resolutions to the effect "that the convention is unanimously of the opinion that unless the Dominion government place agricultural implements upon the free list the farmers of the country are unwilling to forego the advantages which they at present enjoy under protection of farm products." It is right to say that such an amendment would have been defeated at the convention, the adoption of which would have been an admission that half a loaf was not better than no bread. Since the price of farm products consumed in Canada is based upon the export value of these commodities, less the cost of transportation, it is difficult to see how a protective tariff can enhance their value. Not until the Canadian farmer produces insufficient food for home consumption would we benefit by an import tariff. But if ever such a time arrived the consumers outnumbering the producers would very soon see that all food stuffs were placed on the free list. The "ante" which Mr. Rutledge accuses Laurier of sweeping up was actually a minus quantity and was flung back at the farmers by the manufacturers with the help of other men on the 21st of September. Instead of refusing to deal cards the government placed in the farmers hands the ace of trumps which they refused to play because, forsooth, the manufacturers held the king.

But even supposing for the sake of argument that Mr. Rutledge is correct, and that protection is good for the agricultural industry, on what principle does he argue it is right and just to retain these good things for himself while demanding other industries to give it up. If the protective system is wrong and inflicts injustice upon the farming community when adopted in the interests of the manufacturer, it is equally wrong and doing a grevious injustice to the great mass of consumers of food stuffs when enforced in the interests of agriculture. What industry is to let go first? Who shall take the lead in right doing? But nobody knows better than the manufacturer that protection as regards agricultural products is not in force in Canada at the present time. If that industry which is not benefitted at all by protection is unwilling to take the lead in letting go this nefarious system, what line of action can be expected of those interests which are thereby enabled to extract millions from the pocket of the people?

W. G. FITZGERALD.
Grenfell, Sask.

FARMERS' MEETINGS

Editor, Guide:—I have heard it objected that there is no privacy in connection with meetings of Farmers' and Grain Growers' associations, and I think the objection is well taken. Do bankers' associations or retail or wholesale storekeepers' associations allow strangers to be present, or do they discuss with any one on the street afterwards what has been done? I think not. And we should be equally careful, and it should be an understood thing, if not actually made binding, that no member shall say what has been done at a meeting. This would give much greater freedom to discussion. I hope all district unions will take this up. I know cases where men have not joined the union on this account, as well as the fear that it was political.

F. W. GODSAL.
Alberta.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to congratulate you for publishing that splendid article in The Guide of October 25, entitled "Plows and Protection." A calm, dispassionate perusal of the same ought to remove the cobwebs from the think-tanks of such farmers, who believing in party fealty, keep on with working the treadmill, incessantly grinding out Special Privilege to vested interests posing as Canadian patriots.

It is truly amusing to ponder over the facts, that United States "Captains of Industry," tariff robbers more or less over there, have many fingers in the protection pie scramble of "Canada for Canadians" here. Let every person, farmer or otherwise, depending upon his own manual labor for an earthly existence, ponder over the above by investigating for himself, and his conclusion will not be otherwise than, that the election cry of "Commercial Union," "Annexation" or what not, caused but needless alarm. Invasion by capitalistic interests of Canada, from the United States, has been going on, lo, these many years, some of the safe and sane kind, many more of the "frenzied finance" stripe, and they are still coming right along, attracted by the protection loot offered or in sight and more than ever since reciprocity was turned down. This is not meant to decry men and means from the United States, who come honorably to help develop this great Dominion, principally one of farming, and which no tariff wall can do aught but hinder. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Hence it behooves the common people of Canada who are after all the real and only producers of tangible wealth to guard against becoming labor serfs to an ever-increasing oligarchy of tariff wolves, mergers and combines. The Grain Growers' Guide is certainly a publication of "Liberty Enlightening the Canadian World." It should be read by every sensible man, not alone by farmers who depend upon their own physical exertions to secure a safe haven of rest for himself and those depending upon or to come after him. More power to your arm of publicity, for "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

C. W. EMAN.
Roblin, Man.

THE SYSTEM IS TO BLAME

Editor, Guide:—I believe my subscription to The Guide expires this month. I do not wish to miss one single copy of our estimable paper. I say "our" for, as it is the only paper in Western Canada devoted exclusively to the interests of the great common people, I believe we, who have the welfare of this great class at heart, should, as far as we are able uphold such an estimable paper as yours has become. Your editorial in the issue of October 11, on "Protection and Morals" is especially good. This is how it should appeal to all right-thinking men. It is not alone for more dollars for farmers that we are striving, but better living conditions for both producer and consumer. In a large suburban city like Vancouver has become, the fruits of "Protection" are especially noticeable. Although Vancouver has partially adopted the principles of that master mind, Henry George, there are still greater evils for this city and province to grapple with. Extremely high prices prevail for lumber, coal, wood, fish and farm produce, considering the nearness to supply. This makes it bad for the consumer. Thus one class by means of protection of their industries, control of public lands, franchises, etc., are enabled to fatten and grow rich at the expense of their less fortunate fellows. But we must not, except in rare instances, condemn the individual for this state of affairs. It is the accursed "system" which makes these things possible, but British Columbia is no worse than any one of our provinces of this Golden West in these respects. We are all, slowly but surely being caught by the tentacles of the "Octopus." Therefore, be assured, Mr. Editor, of our continued allegiance in your good work. Yours is practical Christianity, and without it we can never hope to win out.

"Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who first says—Hold."

J. J. BEVELL.
Sunneydene, S. Vancouver, B. C.

A FEW COMPARISONS

Editor, Guide:—Some time ago I ordered from Chicago five 16 inch plow shares, also two well pumps. The shares cost $1.80 each in Chicago. They sell here at $4.00. The pumps cost $3.35 each, while a firm in Winnipeg sell a pump exactly the same (3½x10 in. cylinder) for $6.50.

In your issue of October 18, I notice that No. 4 wheat in Minneapolis is from $1.00 to $1.04, say $1.01, which, on a ten cent per bushel freight rate and one cent commission, would net the American farmer 90 cents. In same issue No. 4 wheat Fort William is 91 cents, or 80 cents net to the Canadian farmer. In same issue is a letter from H. A. Fraser, Winnipeg, showing that barley that sells at Fort William for 74 cents is worth $1.05 at Minneapolis, which, with 8 cents freight and 1 cent commission, would net the American farmer 96 cents and Canadian farmer 65 cents.

From the foregoing it will be seen the American farmer can buy a plow share with the proceeds of two bushels of wheat, while it would cost the Canadian farmer five bushels. The American farmer gets enough for 1 7-8 bushels of barley to buy the same plow share which costs the Canadian farmer about 6 1-10 bushels. The Dakota farmer gets a pump for about 3 2-3 bushels wheat, while a pump identically the same costs the Saskatchewan farmer 8 7-8 bushels. The Dakota farmer can buy a pump by selling 3½ bushels barley. It requires the price of 10 bushels for same pump in Saskatchewan.

Now, reciprocity was meant to even matters up a bit by making grain free and reducing duty on plows and shares from 20 to 15 per cent. But Senator Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., says he is glad to see it defeated. Of course he is because to him it matters not that the farmers lose $375 on a car of barley so long as the duty on plows and shares remain untouched.

It must be remembered that the invoice price of plows coming from the United States is an inflated valuation, as the United States is a protectionist country with price set by the Implement trust. It will thus be seen that the Canadian farmer gets the benefit of the two protective tariffs, the American and the Canadian. But that is not all. The Massey-Harris Co. can import shares and other parts almost ready for the plow, duty free, as item 444 in the tariff reads. "Mould boards or shares or plow plates land sides, and other plates for agricultural implements, cut to shape from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured—free." And so this manufacturer, who has protection added to protection is allowed to import the same goods, semi-manufactured, duty free, and is glad the farmer has failed to secure a better market for his produce.

ROBT. HICKS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE is to be mailed on November 6th, and should be in the hands of all our Customers by November 10th. If your copy does not arrive before that date, we will be pleased to send one on request.

In preparing this Catalogue we have put forward every effort to compile a complete Christmas list, and our customers will find that they will have the advantage of being able to buy from a Catalogue that contains nothing but Christmas presents, of which this shows a splendid range.

Our Toy section will come before you very prominently, showing as it does, almost every toy manufactured for the pleasure of the little ones.

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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins

President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw

Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - - - - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans Nutana.

District Directors

No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

SASKATCHEWAN DIRECTORS' MEETING

The call for a Directors' Meeting on the 1st of November, brought out a splendid representative gathering. There were present Hon. Pres. E. N. Hopkins, Acting President Maharg (in the chair), Vice-President Dunning, James Robinson, Walpole; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; F. C. Tate, M.L.A., Grand Coulee; George Langley, M.L.A., Maymont; John Evans, Nutana; J. F. Reed, Orcadia; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; A. J. Greensell, Denholm; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; and the Secretary, F. W. Green.

It was noticeable that for the first time in years, A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, was absent from our Board meeting and he was much missed.

John Symons, of Fairview, 'phoned regrets, was threshing. T. Cockerell, of Melfort, and T. Wood, of Covington, were absent, and Macbeth Malcolm, of Hanley, who had been elected to take the place of W. B. Fells who had resigned, was inadvertently overlooked in the sending out of the notices. Secretary accepted blame for this.

The Directors on coming together had much to talk about, not having met since last Convention, and for one hour, crops, threshing, election results, Reciprocity and general enquiries after each other's welfare, was the order. After that, business was commenced in earnest.

After the reading and adoption of minutes of previous meeting, the Secretary read a brief report setting forth the general condition of the Association and work done since last Convention. Several committees had been appointed which he would ask to report to the Directors.

Mr. Maharg was sent to Ottawa along with Mr. McKenzie, of Manitoba, and Mr. Bowers, of Alberta, to watch the passage of the new Grain Act and Terminal Elevator Bill and incidentally present resolutions passed at our Convention to the different Ministers to which they were referred.

Another committee consisting of Messrs. Maharg, Green and Hawkes, were sent to Winnipeg to meet a committee of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in connection with certain clauses in the new Grain Act and the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg and private Terminal Elevators at the water front.

Messrs. Green, Maharg and Hawkes were also appointed to watch the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator draft Bill at Regina.

Mr. Dunning reported on preliminary work done by the Provisional Directors after the passage of the Bill and previous to the election of the permanent Directors of the Company.

A special meeting between leaders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Provisional Directors, for the purpose of avoiding rivalry, reported on by Mr. Robinson.

Matters regarding the nomination of a Saskatchewan representative to act on the proposed terminal elevator commission reported on by Mr. Robinson.

Presentation to the Provincial Government of resolutions passed at last Convention, reported on by the Committee who presented them, viz.—Messrs. Dunning and Langley.

Presentation of the Bread Basket of Empire to the King on the occasion of his Coronation, reported on by the Secretary.

Report of Committee on the necessity of up-to-date statement of the general objects of the Association, by E. A. Partridge.

Much discussion and questioning grew out of this Report. Mr. Green informed the Directors in answer to questions that 149 new Local Associations had been formed since last Convention, that the Association in general was never in a better financial condition at this time of the year, was never so large and well equipped. That the Coronation Basket idea had been well received and was much appreciated, attracting much attention both here and in the Old Country. It was a magnificent gift and cost $1,025. It was presented to the King by Lord Strathcona, and a neat letter of thanks and appreciation had been received from His Majesty the King. That the Fund for the Basket was a special one, and not one cent of the regular funds of the Association had been used with regard to it. Ninety-seven of the Local Associations had responded at once to the idea, a list of which is appended. Many others wrote that owing to the shortness of time, it was impossible to get the Directors together, but would report later. The whole idea was hurriedly thought out and executed. Mr. Green said he had paid his own personal expenses and would not accept any portion of it from the Association.

The membership fees for the year 1911 had not begun to come in much, as yet, farmers being very busy, meetings could not be held at this time of the year, but more fees were in at this time than any year in our history. There were 169 Associations which had not responded so far this year, the total number on the list was 489.

No grant has been received from The Grain Growers' Grain Company this year nor has any been promised. This makes it absolutely necessary that every effort should be made to increase our Life Membership Fund, as it is the only permanent source of income that we have.

Mr. Maharg referred to the replies of the Ministers re Dominion resolutions which were on file, most of which have been published in The Guide.

The Directors found it necessary to hurry, and Mr. Partridge's Report, which was published in full in last week's Guide, was read by Mr. Partridge. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. Partridge, seconded by Mr. Evans, that the Direct Legislation clause in Mr. Partridge's report, be adopted as the leading feature in the organized propaganda of the Association. This was voted down.

It was moved by Mr. Partridge, seconded by Mr. Greensell, that paragraph "D" urging each Member to join one or other of the political party associations be adopted. This motion was also lost.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Partridge suggested that as the vital points had been taken out of his report, a committee of two or three should be appointed to draft a resolution to lay before the Directors on this matter. Messrs. Green, Dunning and Knox were appointed as committee, and asked to report in one hour. Immediately after re-assembling, the following report was brought in by the Committee, and after a brief discussion, was adopted.

Your committee of organization reports as follows:

We recommend that each district director be responsible for an organization campaign in his own district until our next annual convention, with the view of extending our membership and keeping before our people the following immediate objects of the Association upon which the last convention pronounced favorably.

Aiming to make the effort self-maintaining.

Objects to work for.

In Provincial Matters

(a) Method of solution of the hail insurance problem along the lines of the resolutions adopted at the Prince Albert and Regina conventions.

(b) The exposition of the principles of Direct Legislation as a means of securing the will of the people.

(c) The advocacy of co-operation among farmers and consumers, as an economic and social benefit.

In Dominion Matters

(a) Continued pressing for the public ownership and operation of terminal elevators.

(b) Continued pressing for the fulfilment of the promises by both political leaders in regard to the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its ownership and operation by the people.

(c) Agitation for the amendment of the Railway Act in order to give better protection to the farmer.

(d) Advocacy of a generous measure of tariff revision with the object of reducing the tariff load borne by the grain producer.

Ways and Means

As a means to strengthen our Association and make possible the solution of the various problems mentioned. The systematic pushing of the life membership feature to insure permanence and efficiency.

The success of the movement to establish this fund has been interfered with to some extent by many other appeals for money made at our meetings both large and small. It is desirable that at our annual conventions, provision be made for systematic presentation of the life membership plan, also in every local where there are life members, these should be formed into a committee to secure additional members. The district directors in their organization efforts, should make it their aim between now and the convention, to secure at least 150 additional life members by their own personal efforts. The development of this fund will eventually furnish a revenue sufficient to enable the Association to maintain a staff of employees under the supervision of a well paid managing director competent to supply the information necessary to make the locals more attractive centres for the improvement of social relations and education in civics, economics and the principles and practice of voluntary co-operation. The central association should bear the necessary expenses of the individual directors in prosecuting this work, but the directors should have in mind the fact that it could only pay its way by the securing of life members, or in a smaller way, by the securing of additional annual members, and should not be prolonged unless the results would warrant it.

Your committee would suggest that our district directors enter into consultation at once with the general secretary, with a view to arranging strategic points in each district, to which notice could be sent of the intended visit of the director by the central office, in order that the meetings might be well advertised, and visitors from the surrounding sub-associations present on the occasion. This method we think would thus produce a healthy rivalry between district directors, and we would suggest further, that each district director make a report to the convention, of the points visited, the varied attendance at each meeting, the subjects discussed, number of life and annual members secured, and number of sympathisers' buttons disposed of, also cost of the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

It was then moved and carried that Messrs. Partridge, Green, Langley, Tate, Evans and Knox, directors at large, should go to the assistance of the district directors to special meetings in accordance with arrangements specially made between them and the district directors.

The question was asked what the result to the association would be, if the eight district directors secured 150 life members each. The secretary pointed out that that would make 1,200 additional life members and would put $12,000 into the trust fund, which would produce at 5 per cent., $600 additional permanent annual revenue for all time. It would also put $2,400 into the general current account for this year.

The secretary further said to encourage the districts, the association could well afford to give a gold watch to each of the district directors securing this number of life members.

The idea was adopted unanimously and directors left full of enthusiasm, determined, if possible, to secure the coveted prize.

Coronation Fund

Parkberg, $2.10; Marquis, $5.25; Glenavon, $6.60; Kensmith, $2.55; Summerberry, $2.70; Colonsay, $6.15; Hillesden, $5.00; Yellow Grass, $3.00; Sunny Hill, $3.00; Fairville, $6.75; Blue Hills, $4.20; W. H. Levers (Per), $2.00; Newlands, $4.95; Moorland, $3.00; McTavish, $6.15; Glenada, $2.55; Borden, $1.80; Govan, $6.00; North Melfort, $2.10; Naseby, $2.25; Perdue, $3.00; Willmer, $4.80; Pilot Mound, $5.00; Neidpath, $6.60; Wadena Beach, $0.25; Eagle Creek, $4.50; Wadena, $5.00; White Hawk, $2.55; Swanson, $8.00; Orangeville, $5.00; Wauchope, $5.40; Reford, $2.10; Southminster, $3.60; Arcola, $3.50; Beaverdale, $6.00; Main Centre, $5.00; Coburg, $3.00; Coblenz, $6.75; Balmac, $3.30; Boharm, $1.00; Phippen, $4.65; Dowd Hill, $3.00; Valparaiso, $2.00; Tregarva, $7.50; Ruddell, $6.60; Belle Plains, $5.00; North Plain, $2.85; Drake, $3.55; Ellisboro, $2.25; Tate, $3.60; Skipton, $3.90; Indian Head, $5.00; R. Elson (Per), $0.50; Lion's Head, $3.30; Phone Hill, $2.85; Mount Green, $6.45; Baring, $7.50; P. M. Heinrich, $1.00; Covington, $3.40; Dundurn, $16.00; Scottsville, $1.00; Ohlen, $4.20; Perley, $2.25; Swarthmore, $7.50; Woodlawn, $2.10; Newberry, $5.40; Fern Glen, $4.65; Laura, $2.25; Orcadia, $1.00; St. Meinrad, $4.80; Bruno, $4.80; Young, $3.45; Mount Hope, $7.50; Keeler, $6.30; Friedholme, $2.60; Brownlee, $0.15; Walpole, $4.80; Rozilee, $1.05; Lawson, $6.00; Leopold, $4.65; Wild Rose, $2.50; Victoria Plains, $4.50; Colleston, $5.00; Whiteberry, $2.00; Copeland, $4.65; Springside, $4.65; Bulyea, $3.65; Plymouth, $1.95; Saltcoats, $13.80; Rutland, $4.35; Balmac, $0.60; West Eagle Hill, $6.00; Chamberlain, $1.95; North Star, $5.90; Excelsior, $4.50; Tupper, $3.75; Cory, $9.75.

The executive desire to cordially thank the members of the above list of associations who liberally contributed to the Coronation Bread Basket of the Empire.

Fees Received

The following is a list of associations who have already sent in part of their membership fees during 1911:

Victor Plains, $13.50; View Hill, $11.50; Waldeck, $12.00; Tupper, $10.00; Tisdale, $10.00; Unity, $10.00; Victor, $13.50; Tate, $12.00; Tyvan, $1.50; Tessier, $14.00; Togo, $27.50 ; Tantallon, $13.00; Tugaske, $9.00; Thornfield, $7.50; Sequin, $20.00; Starview, $7.00; Skipton, $11.00; Spring Creek, $14.00; Strassburg, $18.00; Swarthmore, $23.50; Swanson, $20.00; St. Maurice de Bellegarde, $5.50; Cory, $34.50; Camberley, $11.50; Copeland, $15.50; Carnduff, $13.50; Cantal, $2.00; Cooper Creek, $22.00; Dana, $21.00; Dalesboro, $8.50; Dundurn, $34.00; Dubuc, $9.00; Denholm, $12.00; Dreyers, $5.00; Douglas, $15.00; Dowd Hill, $16.00; Dilke, $16.50; Duck Creek, $2.75; Dale, $4.50; Drummond Creek, $7.50; Excelsior, $4.50; Eden Valley, $6.00; Ellisboro, $10.50; Ada, $13.00; Battle Valley, $10.00; Buchanan, $16.00; Borden, $6.00; Broadview, $14.50; Beaverdale, $19.25; Birch Hills, $6.00; Belle Plain, $7.00; Bulyea, $4.50; Belbec, $6.50; Senlac, $9.00; Scottsville, $19.50; South Melfort, $10.00; Sunset, $15.25; Sintaluta, $20.50; Saltwater, $45.00; Silton, $5.00; Springside, $14.50; St. Paul, $12.50; Summerberry, $12.00; Sylvania, $11.50; St. Benedict, $19.00; Augustine, $10.00; A. 1. $5.00; Antler, $14.00; Asquith, $18.00; Aberdeen, $7.50; Arcola, $7.50; Annaheim, $7.50; Attica, $10.00; Atwater, $18.00; Allan, $2.00; Arelee, $11.50; Estevan, $14.50; Elmore, $12.50; Elstow, $17.00; Earl Grey, $9.00; Eyebrow, $9.50; Eagle Creek, $12.00; Evesham, $21.00; East Cut Knife, $5.00; Ebenezer, $14.00; Forest Hall, $5.50; Fern Glen, $15.50; Fleming, $7.00; Fairville, $22.00; Farfield, $8.00; Foxleigh, $6.50; Floral, $17.50; Fortune, $14.50; Fielding, $4.00; Forest Bank, $8.00; Fairlight, $32.00; Foam Lake, $19.00; Belmac, $11.00; Bredenbury, $14.00; Bankend, $17.00; Big Arm, $5.00; Bruno, $16.00; Bogend, $5.50;

Continued on Page 28

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

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BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O., Man.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. April and September litters. C. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shortherns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

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BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of $4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than three months.

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POULTRY AND EGGS

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary. 5—tf

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTONS and S.C.W. Leghorns. $1.50 each. Write to Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowsman River, Man. 15-6

FINE PURE BRED S.C.W. LEGHORN Cockerels from prize winning stock, $3.00 and $1.50 each.—Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 12-6

A FEW BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from great laying strain, and choicest colors. For immediate sale. $2.00 each. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS, POTATOES, HAY, POULTRY. When looking for a market for any of the above, write, wire or phone us. Satisfaction assured you by our good prices, prompt payment and fair dealing.—Wilton Goodman & Co., 236-238 King St., Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

FOR SALE—ABOUT 200 BUSHELS OF First Class Flax Seed, free from noxious weeds. Price $3.00 per bushel, cash with order. Any not sold by Nov. 15 will be shipped with car load. James Allan, Cordova, Man. Phone 136-4.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE— for work in your locality. Will guarantee $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang —Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-tf

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

TREATING CUTS AND WOUNDS

Barbed wire fences, nails, kicks and hooks are all common causes of wounds on the farm. What shall be done with them? Most farmers leave them alone and in the end they heal all right, but sometimes they become inflamed, and, in horses, permanent lameness may follow. Occasionally blood poisoning and death are the result.

There are four kinds of wounds. Clean-cut wounds are made by a knife or other sharp instrument; lacerated wounds have torn edges and are such as may be produced by barbed wire cuts or hooks; bruised wounds are such as may be caused by kicks or blows, while punctured wounds result from splinters, nails or gunshot.

Clean-cut wounds are the easiest to treat, while punctured wounds are the hardest. Punctured wounds because the depths of them are far away from the air, furnish a breeding place for such germs as the lock-jaw bacteria, which thrive in places where the air is kept out.

To heal a wound, the first thing is to stop the bleeding. The most convenient way to do this is to wash with cold water. A better but more troublesome method is to bind on an absorbent cotton bandage. The next thing after the bleeding is stopped is to clean out the wound thoroughly. In doing this, a disinfectant or antiseptic must be used. An ordinary one and one-half per cent. solution of coal tar dip is good. The wound is washed with this and any pieces of splinter or glass which may have gotten into it are taken out.

Treatment after the blood has been stopped and the wound cleansed depends on just what sort of a wound it is. For the ordinary clean-cut wound the thing to do is to bandage with absorbent cotton which has been moistened in a coal tar dip solution, or any other good disinfectant. In bandaging the wound, take care that the lips of it are brought together. If the wound has been cleaned properly and the bandage has been put on carefully, healing should start at once. Sometimes, however, germs find their way in, and it is a good practice as a matter of precaution to change the bandage every day and wash with a disinfectant.

Punctured wounds, such as are made by nails, long splinters, etc., will not heal properly with the treatment just described. They are so deep that special pains must be taken to get the disinfectant into the uttermost parts of the wound. A syringe may do the job all right or a piece of cotton cloth may be rolled into the shape of a string, dipped in a disinfectant and inserted into the wound with a probe until it is all touched with the disinfectant. The cotton cloth is then drawn out again. Treatment of deep punctured wounds should be repeated three or four times a day. It is especially important that nail wounds in the feet be attended to promptly and treated frequently, otherwise the germs in the depths of the wound soon set up an inflammation, and the result is that pus forms, which must find its way out, either at the top of the foot, at the coronet, or at the bottom around the heel. This generally ends in a loosening of the horn.

Large wounds which require stitching had best be left to the veterinarian. If he cannot be had, the lips of such a wound may be brought together after a thorough cleansing has been done, by means of pins. The pins are stuck through both sides of the wound and the sides are then kept closed together by winding thread around the pins from left to right in a figure eight fashion. This keeps the wound from spreading. Of course one may, if he wishes, try sewing the lips of the wound together. In all of this work great care must be taken that the instruments used are thoroughly disinfected so that no germs are introduced which will cause pus formation and rotting away of the tissues.

Bruised wounds do not require a great amount of attention, since they are usually protected by the skin, and germs cannot find their way in to cause much trouble. To keep down inflammation, it helps to bathe the skin with a solution made by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of lead acetate in a quart of water.

Leg wounds in horses are a rather serious matter, since they are likely to leave a blemish which will lower the value. It is important in treating them to secure a healing which will be so perfect that no one will suspect that a wound has ever been there. For such wounds one veterinarian suggests the following: Clean the wound with a wash composed of one tablespoonful of acetate of lead, one tablespoonful of sulphate of zinc, four tablespoonfuls of tincture of arnica, and one quart of water. This wash should be used every hour or so the first day and three or four times daily thereafter. The object is to keep the wound, while healing, lower than the surface of the skin. If it pushes up, bichloride of mercury, as much as can be put on the surface of a dime, should be placed on the sore. It is said that leg wounds thus treated will heal over, leaving no blemish.

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IN

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GR

Why this Stock is the Best Farmers

1. BECAUSE it is as safe as the Bank. The Company is a LIMITED Company and no one can possibly be liable for more than the amount of the stock he has subscribed for.

2. BECAUSE THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY is well established and is a SURE thing. It is doing a very large business, has a strong financial standing and has cleared a good profit every year since it started. Therefore, in investing your money in this stock you are not taking chances as you would be in a new concern. Over 12,000 farmers are at present holding stock in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY. Nearly 5,000 new shareholders came in last year and thousands of old shareholders bought more stock.

3. BECAUSE you are sure of a good dividend on your money. The Company has paid a good dividend every year since it started. Last year 10 per cent. was paid and it is not likely that the rate will fall lower. While 10 per cent. may not be as high as you are promised in some of the so-called "money making" speculations advertised throughout the West, you must remember that it is an exceptionally good rate of interest and your money is safe.

4. BECAUSE your stock is increasing in value. Stock that sold for $25.00 last year cannot be bought for less than $30.00 this year.

5. BECAUSE, besides the direct cash dividend you receive from your stock, you will get a greater indirect return in better prices for your grain. The more money the farmers invest in their own Company, the more power they will give their Company to keep the price of grain nearer its true value. It is a well known

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OUR MONEY IN GRAIN COMPANY STOCK

rmers' Investment on the Market

fact that since THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY has become a strong factor in the grain market, the farmer has been able to get several cents a bushel more for his grain and has been offered terms he could not possibly have got a few years ago. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY is one of the largest export companies on the continent, and, consequently, is able to exert a strong influence in the farmers' interest. Last year by exporting over 10,500,000 bushels of grain, an element of competition was introduced into the grain trade which resulted in prices being kept several cents a bushel higher than they would otherwise have been.

6. BECAUSE, as soon as the necessary capital is subscribed, the Company is prepared to extend the co-operative principle into the marketing of other farm products and into the supplying of necessities such as coal, lumber, fruit, flour, etc.

Farmers! Build Up Your Own Company First

When you have money to invest, invest it in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY STOCK. If you will send us your name and address we will mail you booklets and circulars giving full particulars regarding the Company and the Stock.

When you have grain to market ship it to The Grain Growers' Grain Company. If you want shipping bills, shipping instructions, or any advise as to the markets or as to shipping your grain, write to us.

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ıs to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

AN AUTOMOBILE BOOK

There has just been published in New York a large 512 page illustrated manual entitled "Audel's Answers on Automobiles." It tells the whole story of the automobile and how to take care of it, and how to make repairs in the easiest possible way. In this new book the problems the amateur automobilist meets are solved in a way easily understood. It is also a valuable book for reference on the gas engine, and will prove a valuable assistance to any operator of such an engine. Any farmer who is interested in an automobile or a gas engine of any kind would find this book a valuable aid to him. It is very fully illustrated so that all of the information it contains is made very clear to the reader. It will be mailed to any address, postpaid, for $1.50. Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

Germany is to have a general election in the near future. Polling, according to present calculations, will take place early in January, which means that the "campaign" proper will be at its zenith in the weeks immediately preceding Christmas. A Titantic struggle is in prospect. The government's existence is not at stake in the sense understood in countries like England and France, where genuine parliamentary government prevails, for the kaiser's ministers are oblivious to opposition majorities, but it is decidedly in the government's interest that the "left" wing of the Reichstag should represent a more or less impotent force and all the influence Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's regime can bring to bear will be exercised in that direction.

Socialism an Issue

As in the last elections in 1907, the supreme issue is the fight on Socialism. Whether Herr Bebel's cohorts are to be kept at their present harmless strength of 52 seats, or to be multiplied till they marshal a dangerous 100 or 150, is the overshadowing question of the hour. Since Prince Bulow carried the country on "hurrah" issues five years ago, the Social Democrats have won nine successive by-elections. Their victories have been universally interpreted as omens of still greater triumphs at the general election. More handwriting on the wall was supplied at Dusseldorf only three weeks ago, when the Socialists made such heavy inroads into the hitherto omnipotent Catholic centre camp that their candidate is almost sure of election at the forthcoming "second ballot" in the constituency. Dusseldorf for ages has been a centre stronghold. If it capitulates to Herr Bebel, it will mean that not even the safest "Right" seat—Catholic or Conservative—is absolutely secure in January.

IRELAND AND HOME RULE

An English correspondent of the Toronto Star writes:

Extraordinary activity is being manifested in the Old Country in connection with the Home Rule question. It is not expected that the Government will produce their measure until early in next year, and, under the Veto Bill, the House of Lords will still retain the power to delay its actual passage into law for three sessions of Parliament. But already the battle is on.

A large number of the members of the Eighty Club—the political organization on which the Liberal party relies for most of its speakers—including many prominent members of Parliament, are touring Ireland at the present moment. They have visited Belfast and other Unionist strongholds and profess to have found Protestant hostility to Home Rule much exaggerated, while they speak in glowing terms of Roman Catholic amity towards Protestants in the Nationalist parts of Ireland.

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UNDERWEAR

How Ulster Will Fight

On the other hand, the Ulster Unionists are displaying activity. It is announced ostentatiously that rifle clubs are steadily practising, women even having formed themselves into clubs for military training. A fortnight ago Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, addressed a huge demonstration against Home Rule in any shape. There were 100,000 Orangemen and Unionists in the procession which welcomed him at Craigavon, and it took more than two hours for the procession to pass a given point. And this monster meeting unanimously resolved that, whatever the terms of the proposed Home Rule Bill, Ulstermen will not consider it, and, in the event of its passage, they will pay no taxes, save to their own Unionist representatives, until such time as the measure is repealed. In other words, Ulster will adopt a temporary constitution of its own and proceed to administer its own affairs, without regard to the laws affecting the rest of Ireland. If this threat is carried out it is difficult to see how Ulster can purge itself of the charge of rebellion. But it would be rash to stigmatize the threat as idle. The English Unionists have opened an anti-Home Rule campaign, to cover the entire country, under the direction of Mr. Long. But the Ulster Unionists place no great reliance upon them. If Home Rule is defeated, they claim, it must be by Protestant Ulster.

Nonconformist Opinion

Meanwhile the British Government will have to walk warily. They must ensure that their measure does not alienate Nonconformist sentiment in England. It was an alliance of Nonconformist Liberals with the Tories that killed Gladstone's Home Rule bill and broke up the Liberal party. The interview with Sir Robert Perks, a prominent Liberal Nonconformist, which The Star published on Tuesday shows that British Protestants are watching the Government's Irish policy, and awaiting their promised Bill with keen anxiety.

BRITISH PREFERENCE

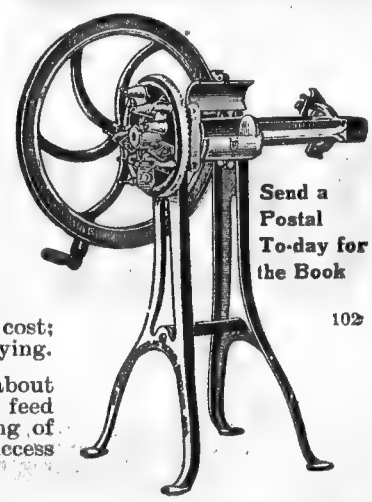
As was to be expected the Manufacturers' Association has lost no time in showing its sentiments with regard to any extension of the British preference. The question could not fail to come up, as the whole tariff reform movement of Great Britain rests on what Canada will do in this matter. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and the whole press of the protectionist party there have done all their banking on Canada's offer of reciprocity, should Britain propitiate her by taxing foodstuffs from outside the Empire. The British Government has been denounced by the Unionist press every morning and every afternoon, and by Unionist speakers on every platform for rejecting this offer and throwing Canada into the arms of the United States, which would gladly give her all she wanted. When Canada rejected United States reciprocity, there went up a wild shout of relief from the whole country, and in the minds of tariff reformers success was now obviously in sight. Mr. Balfour saw nothing more needed but for a sane government to come into power in England that would reciprocate the self-sacrificing spirit of the Canadians. Like all others in England, Mr. Balfour has distinctly and rightly accounted our action a sacrifice of our own interests, and he believes it to have been a noble evidence of devotion to the Empire, to which he rightly thinks a reciprocity treaty with Great Britain would be an inevitable corollary.

We should like exceedingly to think that devotion to the Empire had been the bottom principle of our action, and that further, British preference without any return from Britain must follow. We should hail further British preference on those terms far more than American reciprocity. Further British preference is, however, not in sight on any terms. Our Unionists are quite like the English Unionists. Reciprocal advantages to be traded between Great Britain and the Dominions for the Empire's sake may be a very nice thing to shout—a very pretty banner to fight under. But what they really want, both there and here, is protection—the taxing of the home people for home manufactures, and the exclusion of all other goods but their own, whether from within or without the Empire. The Manufacturers' Association of Canada found a voice in Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, who said that the preference had gone far enough, that any further preference would hamper Canadian industry, and that the Government should be told so. Mr. Waldie, also of Hamilton, added that preference would tend to lower the standard of living in this country. The Association wisely did not pronounce itself; it will use its influence with the Government Tariff Commission to be appointed. But Mr. Balfour and his followers will find it hard to get out of the debate any crumb of support for their constant asseveration that England is rejecting the proffered preference of the Dominions. There certainly was such a proffer in the utterances of the Laurier Government, but they will hardly hear that repeated among the cohorts whose victory they have been cheering.—The Witness.

Double the Egg Yield of Your Flock!

The poultryman who has been feeding grain and who starts feeding fresh cut green bone, can cut his feeding costs in two and double his egg yield—to say nothing of being able to raise better table fowl. The

PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER



will enable you to feed at a cost of 1/16¢. per hen per day—to get more eggs—a greater percentage of fertile eggs—more sturdy new-hatched chicks—to push your pullets to earlier maturity—to have younger layers—to send your fryers and broilers sooner to market and get higher prices on a lessened feeding cost; in fact, to make more money in poultrying.

Send a Postal To-day for the Book

Send for our FREE book that tells all about green bone feeding, how to buy, cut and feed green bone RIGHT. The correct feeding of green bone is the foundation of poultry success—send a postal to-day for the book.

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An Innovation in Oil Heaters

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, with its drums enameled in turquoise, is an ornament to any room, whether in the country or city home.

No home is quite complete without a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a necessity in the fall and spring, when it is too warm to start the regular heating apparatus, and too cool to be without heat. In the midst of winter it is often convenient as an auxiliary heater, as there are always some cold corners in a house.

The enameled heater always presents a nice appearance, as the enamel will not tarnish or burn off. It is not an "enamel paint," but it is the same as the enamel of your cooking utensils.

The Perfection is the most reliable and convenient portable heating device you can find. An automatically-locking flame spreader prevents turning the wick high enough to smoke.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Dealers everywhere. Ask yours to show you the Perfection Heater enameled; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

ALBERTA PHONES PAY

For the eleven months of the municipal year, October, 1910, to the end of September, 1911, the Alberta provincial telephone department has a net surplus on hand after meeting all payments on account of capital and interest of $12,630.83 in excess of the estimates which at the beginning of the fiscal year it was believed the department would realize. Last year the surplus was $16,800.11.

For the eleven months, which ended on September 30, the expenditure in the telephone department was $49,768.13, and the total revenue from all sources $69,738.96. The estimated revenue for the twelve months had been placed at $62,340. The expenditure for the year was estimated at $55,000.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

SOILING CROPS

J.K.B., Cardston, Alta.—I have been reading some very interesting articles on the using of soiling crops for green manuring. Would not fall rye sown on wheat stubble, the seeder following the binder, then turned under the following June or July and summer-fallowed for the rest of the season, give very good results?

Answer.—The use of fall rye in this method is followed quite extensively in Ontario and the States. In using rye instead of clover for green manuring, however, you would be getting enough humus all right into the soil, but you would not be supplying any nitrogen to supplement the available amount of that element already in the soil. Legumes, of which red clover is a member, have the faculty of storing atmospheric nitrogen in the soil in a form in which it becomes easily available for use by the plants. As nitrogen is the most expensive of the elements required for the plant food, you can see the important point in using a legume as a soiling crop. I should advise you to plow your land and sow clover and turn it down in the fall. If your land was dirty and you wished to try and clean it as well as growing a soiling crop which will supply only humus to the soil, buckwheat will give you very good results. Allow the weeds to come up as usual in the spring, then plow and sow your buckwheat seed about June 15 at the rate of half a bushel to the acre. This crop will make a rapid growth and should be plowed under directly the first blossoms appear. As this crop blossoms all summer it is very necessary that you should watch out for the first blossoms. After plowing you can cultivate for the rest of the fall, and in this way succeed in checking your weeds.

PRESERVING EGGS

E.B., Saskatoon, Sask.—Please tell me as soon as possible how to put down eggs for winter in waterglass. How much of the waterglass shall I use and what kind of receptacle shall I put them in? Is waterglass poisonous? Should the eggs be put in at one time or as they are gathered, a few every day?

Answer.—Waterglass is not poisonous though,of course, it should not be eaten by people or animals. The amount that remains on the eggs when they are taken out of the solution is, therefore, harmless. To store, put in a clean earthenware jar a certain amount of boiled water which has been cooled. With it mix one-tenth of its bulk of waterglass, or liquid sodium silicate, which can be secured from wholesale druggists through, your local druggist, for about one dollar a gallon. The jar should be placed in a cool, well ventilated place and covered to keep out the light. The eggs should be perfectly clean; that is, they should be taken from clean nests, not cleaned by washing, when put in, and not more than two or three days old. They may be put in a few at a time or all at once. They will keep from six to eight months if in good condition when put in the liquid. Any that float should be removed. The eggs should not be washed before packing as the washing injures the keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating.

SHEEP PASTURE

F.W., Crane Creek, Sask.—Please inform me through your query column if a dry slough will make a good pasture for sheep after it is plowed and sown to brome grass. I have just purchased such a slough and any information that you could give me would be very acceptable.

Answer.—There is no reason why very satisfactory results should not be obtained in sowing this slough to brome. In fact, when Prof. Bedford, now head of the field husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural college, was superintendent of the Brandon experimental farm he converted several such sloughs on the farm into valuable hay and pasture producing fields. Not only will brome do splendidly and yield good crops, but instead of a very dirty patch in the middle of your field you will have a green spot which will make the appearance 100 per cent. better. In converting this slough into a pasture, it is necessary that care be taken in sowing this seed. It will be useless to expect your seed to grow unless the land is plowed, and on the other hand if plowed deeper than 3 or 4 inches there is a chance that too much of the cold sour sub-soil will be brought up to the surface to induce growth. From these two facts alone you can see that some attention must be paid to this. Brome seed is very light, weighing 14 pounds per bushel, and for that reason cannot be sown with an ordinary seeder. It is usually sown broadcast by hand or with a Thompson wheelbarrow seeder. Sow about 14 pounds to the acre and without a nurse crop. If this is done you will get a light hay crop and some pasture the first fall, while a much larger yield of hay will be reaped the second year than if a nurse crop had been sown. It is recommended by expert authorities that all brome grass pastures should be plowed very thinly with a breaking plow every four or five years. This practice renews the vigor of the grass and by its adoption brome can be made to produce a paying crop of hay or pasture indefinitely.

FEEDING NEW OATS

A.T.K., Newdale, Man.—Would you advise me if there is any danger in feeding new oats to horses at the present time?

Answer.—Serious attacks of colic and other troubles, digestive and otherwise, are very often caused at this time of the year by changing the horses' feed from the old oats on to the new. This change should be made gradually and careful attention should be paid to see that the old and new oats are mixed until the horse becomes accustomed to the new feed. The new oats fed exclusively are liable to cause sudden fermentation in the animal's stomach, and it is well in any event to mix the feed with bran. Serious losses sometimes result from the indiscriminate feeding of new oats.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS FARES

Today the Canadian Northern announces its twenty-second annual reduced excursion rates to the East, tickets to be on sale from December 1 to 31, and good for return for three months. Extension privileges will be allowed at the end of this period, if required, and stop-overs are permitted at most points en route.

Besides the offering of extraordinarily cheap rates, the Canadian Northern is able to add another inducement to the intending traveller in the way of a choice of routes. These are as follows: Through Winnipeg, through Port Arthur by way of Duluth and Chicago, or via St. Paul and Chicago. To old and seasoned travellers probably either of the routes through the United States will appear the most fascinating. To those intending to go this way, it may be interesting to know there is no trouble to be expected with the United States customs, as baggage is sent on without examination.

The Canadian Northern is also offering a considerably lower rate to the Old Country and Europe, which will show a great difference between that and the ordinary fare. Tickets are good for a five months' limit, and will be on sale from November 10. It will be noticed that a double reduction will be made which is shown in the following rates:

The regular round trip fare from Regina to Halifax is $105.45. The excursion rate to Halifax for Old Country passengers from Regina will be $60.15, from Edmonton $72.90.

Second class on the boat is $53.75, one way.

The following are the Christmas excursion rates issued by the Canadian Northern to the East, from the principal points:

Regina to Toronto, $47.15.
Regina to Montreal, $52.15.
Regina to Halifax, $70.60.
Saskatoon to Toronto, $49.60.
Saskatoon to Montreal, $64.60.
Edmonton to Toronto, $59.90.
Edmonton to Montreal, $64.90.

This year the Canadian Northern is putting into its service ten new standard sleepers to accommodate the coming rush of Yuletide excursionists. The Canadian Northern also announce very low excursion fares for the month of December to the Central States, to such points as Duluth, St. Paul, Chicago, Sioux City, Des Moines, and Omaha, so that many lonely homesteading bachelors from the States will have the opportunity of spending Christmas and three months at home.

PURCHASE OR TAXATION

There are only three methods, says a writer in the London Daily News, by which the land of the nation can be treated in order that the people may come by their own—(1) Nationalisation by legislation; (2) national purchase; (3) taxation.

The first method will raise the cry of "confiscation." From my point of view "restoration" would be a more correct term. I am afraid, however, that we have not sufficiently progressed to hope for Parliament to legislate for the nationalisation of our common property. Legislation for purchase would be a crime. The only practical proposal is for the taxation of land—all land.

The buying out of land monopolies would be a fraud upon the people. Permit me to give an illustration of what the public purchase of land would mean. The Island of Manhattan—which we speak of as New York City—was originally bought from the Indians for calico and glass beads, valued at $24. To-day it is valued at $4,000,000,000. Who created this value? The people. Yet if national purchase were decided on who would have to pay? The people and the descendants of those whose labor created it. And who would benefit by it? The landlords, who have simply taken advantage of class legislation to monopolise it and pocket the profits.

Take London. Its land in the City fetches up to the rate of £3,000,000 per acre. Are we to purchase at that price? This would be the curing of one injustice by the creation of another equally ruinous, and would be in the nature of paying a brigand a ransom for the release of his prisoner.

Until such time as the land of the nation is declared to be the property of the nation it is only by the taxation of land values that the present burdens can be lifted from the shoulders of those who do the useful work of the world, and placed, where they ought to be, on the shoulders of the idle and useless landlord class.

The Envy of her Neighbors

is the woman whose kitchen shines with a handsome, roomy range—whose face beams with the satisfaction afforded by a perfect cooking equipment.

For every woman wants a good stove. Whether she does her own cooking or not, she eats the meals that are prepared on it, and feels a pride in having the best. GURNEY-OXFORD satisfies that pride; justifies the neighbor's envy. Gurney-Oxford stoves and ranges carry every known feature of convenience, economy and control with some new points of excellence that are exclusive.

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First of all is the **lever that holds.** No danger of the fire going out between meals. The Oxford Economizer will hold the heat at a low ebb till you want it; then turn the handle, and your stove is hot in a jiffy. Besides this saving of time and worry it saves in fuel to the actual extent of one ton in six.

THE DIVIDED FUEL STRIP is the envy of all women who bake. It guides the heat equally along sides, back and front of the oven.

Write our nearest office for catalogue describing more fully these and other strong advantages of the Gurney-Oxford line. We have stoves for every purpose, every fuel, and a variety of prices.

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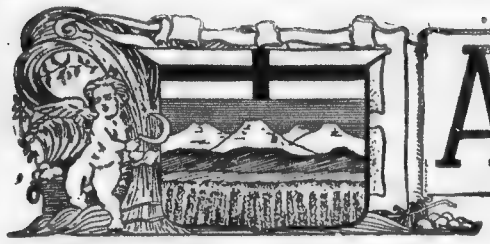

ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

A member of the U. F. A. has written in asking for assistance. The case is a hard one and it would appear that he has been badly treated. The question is, can he be helped and his land, or the extra price secured for same, be returned to him.

When this man secured his homestead patent he, like many others applied for a loan, securing same from a company demanding a life insurance policy as additional security. He was unable to meet his payments of interest and life insurance premium and foreclosure proceedings were started. He was owing money in other places and had given a second mortgage to meet certain indebtedness. When the news of the proposed foreclosure was published an agent of the second mortgagee called upon the debtor and offered to pay off the first debt, take the land in trust and give the debtor a year to redeem it in, pointing out what a saving this would be to all concerned, as otherwise they would have to purchase the land outright at the sale to protect their own interests. With this understanding a transfer only partially filled in was signed and the owner did not know just what he was signing, thinking it was just some form of security. This whole transaction took place on a Sunday but the papers were dated back for two days. A letter was also signed by the agent stating that the owner could redeem the property by taking up the actual amount that was against it and any costs which might be incurred.

After this some letters were received showing the amount due and stating that the land would be retransferred upon payment of the amount due within thirty days. No notice was taken of this at the time as the owner held the original letter and had also been informed that he would have one year in which to redeem same. Within this stated time of one year the money was raised and offered but an answer received that he had no further interest in the land and that it had been sold to a third party. Besides this notice was served to get off the land, but no attention was paid and now the third party is demanding a share of the crop raised this year as a rental of the land.

The original owner is wondering where he gets off at and it would appear that his interests have vanished entirely and all that he has is a bitter memory of the treatment he has received. What are his chances of relief?

E. J. F.

AS TO FENCES

'As Secretary-Treasurer of the U. F. A. I have read your articles in The Guide for about two years now, and have been a member of the York Local since it was first opened a little over a year ago. I would ask if you could state what constitutes a lawful line fence in Alberta, and if a wealthy speculator can erect an expensive line fence and then compel an adjoining homesteader to pay half of the expense of building the fence, without ever asking or enquiring if said homesteader was willing to pay for same.

"I am up against a case of this kind and would like to see it discussed in The Guide. To make the case plain I will give my experience. In 1903 I took up a homestead and put a two line of barbed wire fencing along one of the boundary lines. The year following I did the same on the other two sides. My neighbors adjoining sold their land to a speculator who for four years rented the land to four different tenants, that is a new renter every year. None of them ever did anything towards the upkeep of the line fences and any repairs that were done were attended to by me. After four years this speculator took over the land himself and after he took off his first crop he commenced hauling in cedar posts, pulled down my fences, put on two more wires, had the work done in December when the ground was frozen and then sent me a bill for half the expenses. I refused to pay and sold my land last April, when he put in a claim against the land and now claims that half the old fence was his or that I have no title for compensation for the old fence as it was not a legal fence.

I consulted a local lawyer and he says I will have to pay. I am a poor man, have a wife and large family to support and do not want to lose money by going to law, but still I think I am being imposed upon. I would like to know what others think of this question."

AN ALBERTA FARMER.

* * *

This certainly opens up a new subject and will be a hard one to handle, and any reader who has had experience along this line will confer a favor by sending me full particulars at an early date, so that Alberta Farmer may get the benefit of their experience.

The Ordinance respecting fences, states that any of the following shall be deemed a lawful fence:

"Any substantial fence not less than four feet high if it consists—

"(a) Of rails or boards not less than four in number, the lower one not more than eighteen inches from the ground, and each panel not exceeding twelve feet in length;

"(b) Of upright posts, boards or palings not more than six inches apart;

"(c) Of barbed wire and a substantial top rail, the wires to be not less than two in number and the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart;

"(d) Of three or more barbed wires, the lower one not more than twenty inches from the ground, posts to be not more than sixteen and a half feet apart;

"(e) Of not less than three barbed wires on posts not more than fifty feet apart, the wires being fastened to droppers not less than two inches in width and one inch in thickness in willow or other poles not less than one inch in diameter at the small end or wire dropper, the said droppers or poles being placed at regular intervals of not more than seven feet apart;

"(f) Of two posts spiked together at the top and resting on the ground in the shape of an A which shall be joined by a brace firmly nailed near the base, with three rails firmly secured on one side of the A, the top rail not less than four feet and the bottom rail not less than eighteen inches from the ground, there being also firmly secured on the other side of the A one rail not more than twenty inches from the ground;

"(g) Of woven wire secured to posts not more than 35 feet apart."

Respecting the liability of adjoining owners for line fences, the Ordinance reads:—

"Whenever two owners or occupiers of adjoining parcels of land desire to erect a line or boundary fence between such adjoining parcels for the common advantage of both they shall bear the expense of the erection in equal shares and thereafter the expense of maintaining and repairing such fence shall be borne by the adjoining owners or occupiers in equal shares.

"Whenever the owner or occupier of any parcel of land erects a line or boundary fence between such land and an adjoining parcel of land the owner or occupier of such adjoining parcel of land as he receives any benefit or advantage from such line or boundary fence by the enclosure of his land or any portion thereof or otherwise howsoever shall pay to the first mentioned owner or occupier a just proportion of the then value of such line or boundary fence and thereafter the expense of maintaining and repairing such fence shall be borne by the adjoining owners or occupiers in equal shares.

"In case adjoining owners or occupiers of land disagree as to what is a lawful fence or as to the proper location of a proposed or existing line or boundary fence or as to the just proportion of a line fence which each owner or occupier should make or put in repair or as to the amount which any such owner or occupier should make compensation to the other for making or keeping in repair any fence * * * * they shall each appoint an arbitrator to determine and settle the matter in difference and such arbitrators shall first give the parties in difference reasonable notice of the time and place where they intend to meet for the purpose of hearing and determining the matter in difference, attend at such time and place and hear such parties and their witnesses and make their reward in respect to the matters so in difference."

Provision is also made for the appointment of an umpire and other arbitrators provided same would be required, but all that is necessary has been given and will show just what can be done in the matter of erecting fences and the maintenance of same.

Looking again at the statement of Alberta Farmer it would appear to me at least that he is decidedly up against it. He did not protect himself in the first instance when he erected his own fence, and it certainly will not fit in any of the quoted sections showing what a lawful fence consists of, and therefore it is probable that the advice of the local lawyer was good. It would appear to be better to settle rather than to throw good money away after bad. These are my views and are given as an opener to something which should result in a most interesting discussion. What are your views on the question?

E. J. F.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

At a meeting of one of our local unions, held recently, a member of the U. F. A. belonging to a neighboring union, attended and asked us to allow him to come into our district and do our threshing. His terms were satisfactory and he agreed to thresh out the district before going into any other, so we agreed to engage him. He threshed out most of us but left seven jobs of stook threshing, about 400 acres, and three jobs of stack threshing, about 200 acres. We cannot understand why this was done as the grain was all of a fairly good grade and the work was not out of his way as he had to pass right by it twice within a hundred yards of some of it and within two miles of all of it. The thresher, in doing this, has left these members in a difficult position as it will be hard to secure another machine to finish the work. The members certainly think that the thresher did not act in a straightforward manner or in accordance with the principles of the U. F. A., and believe that some means should be devised so that he could be disciplined and a recurrence of such a scheme prevented. For obvious reasons the names are withheld at present, but a discussion on this question would be very acceptable.

The last two meetings of Hiawatha Union have not been well attended owing to harvesting and threshing operations and for that reason we have been unable to secure all the data relating to our telephone grievance. The main telephone line runs from Lloydminster to Oxville and has been installed, but for some reason the work on the branches from that line has been stopped and some of our members are suffering thereby. This union is heartily in favor of Direct Legislation and we will do all we can to secure signatures to the petition when sent out. It is also the opinion of this union that the Estray Animals Bulletin must be performing quite a useful service.

GEORGE S. SAMSON.
Rivercourse, Alta.

The members of Conjuring Creek Union have considered the rural municipalities question and are quite prepared to leave the present Local Improvement District Act as it is, with addition to the powers of the council whereby they can secure money for permanent improvements on debentures. We do not think anything can be gained by making the change in the size of the districts or in the form of taxation. Our members are in favor of Direct Legislation and will do all they can to secure this.

J. W. HOWARD, Sec'y.
Conjuring Creek, Alta.

I have received the literature forwarded by you, the contents of which have been very carefully noted. My only regret is that I have not been in possession of such valid information long ago, for we could have organized several strong unions and been prepared to handle the farmers' grain this season. Two years ago there was nothing to mark the advent of man in the vicinity except the C. P. R., a depot and a station house. Now we have a thriving little town with every line of business necessary in an up-to-date agricultural district well represented. Every available section of the country within a radius of 24 to 40 miles is taken up, and good substantial school buildings have been erected, teacher employed and the farmers' children are enjoying educational facilities equal to districts established many years prior, and the farmers are improving their homes and cultivating their land. Last year no one made anything and the government undertook to supply seed grain. At Carlstadt alone there were 278 applications for wheat, to say nothing of those who applied for oats, barley or flax, and many bought independent of the government. Besides this many have come in since July 1, and therefore there is plenty of opportunity to get well started in this district. We are anxiously waiting for some one to visit us and get us started along the right lines and we will be heard from quite often.

J. Y. CLARK.
Carlstadt, Alta.

BOOK CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA

The spirit of enlightenment seems at last to be penetrating the circle of Russian officialdom. This appears to be indicated by the significant announcement that the new edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" has been allowed to enter Russia "without any mutilation," this being the first instance on record of a work of such comprehensive importance being admitted scatheless. It is not so long since the visitor to Russia, if he received his foreign books and newspapers at all, had to accept the "blackening-out" of whole columns or sheets at the hands of the censor as a mere matter of course. The recipient was allowed to read only what was not deemed to be "pernicious" matter, and frequently there would be next to nothing innocuous left for him to peruse. Since the revolution of 1905 a milder and more intelligent attitude towards the diffusion of knowledge has been apparent. Evidently, too, the officals are a good deal less "touchy" than formerly. It is a little amusing to find the "Britannica's" article on Russia stating, in reference to the judicial system, that in 1880 "the fines inflicted by the courts were commonly paid in 'vodka,' which was consumed on the premises by the judges and the parties of the suit." This statement has not ruffled the censor, and even the further suggestion that this amiable custom has not yet been altogether abandoned seems to have been viewed with quite a tolerant eye. It is piquant also to find that Prince Kropotkin the famous revolutionist, who escaped from Russia in 1876 after two years' imprisonment, and who as much as anyone has experienced the obstacles to the diffusion of knowledge in his native land, is himself a contributor to the "Encyclopaeda Britannica." Not only does the distinguished exile write on topographical, geological, and historical aspects of Russia, but he is also responsible for the article on "Anarchism." Of all the many contributors to the "Britannica" probably no one regards its free admission into Russia with greater satisfaction than the author of "Memoirs of a Revolutionist."

Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

BEST OF ALL

I would not be without The Guide, the best farm paper in the Dominion.—Geo. Redpath, Loreburn, Sask., Sept. 28, '11.

* * * *

WE CERTAINLY WILL

Please find enclosed one dollar subscription to The Guide. Sorry this was so long in reaching you. Go on with the good work.—W. G. Cooper, Doran, Alta., Sept. 25, '11.

* * * *

SAMPLE WAS INVITING

I saw one of your papers this morning and thought it would be a very good one for the farmers, so I write right away for same. Wishing it future success.—James Dronsfield, Taylorton, Sask., Sept. 22, '11.

* * * *

AMERICAN FARMERS WATCHING

I wish to keep in touch with your movement. I would like to have the back numbers from Aug. 1. I was very interested in your election.—H. L. Loucks, Watertown, S.D., Sept. 26, '11.

* * * *

WON'T MISS IT

Enclosed find one dollar. I do not know as my subscription is yet due, but this will make sure that I will not be without The Guide.—H. E. Clarke, Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 25, '11.

* * * *

BELIEVES IN THE GUIDE

My son gets The Guide regularly and I certainly enjoy reading it. I feel confident it is the only honest independent paper we have in Canada today. (That is, politically speaking).—D. A. Campbell, Bernard, Sask., Sept. 21, '11.

* * * *

EVEN IN AUSTRALIA

Enclosed please find 6/8 for which please send me The Grain Growers' Guide for one year. I have seen a copy of same at the office of the Single Tax League, and would like to congratulate you on the excellence of the production. It rings true on sound democratic lines.—S. Lindsay, Adelaide, South Australia, Aug. 11, 1911.

* * * *

WE THINK NOT

While I admire your principles politically, in the main, I at the present time do not entirely agree with the main idea that farmers' interests are the most important alone. Rather do I wish that your aim were—the interests of the consumer, first and last. When the farmers are thoroughly united will they not become tyrannical in the same manner that successful trade unions become?—James MacKay, Vallejo, Alta.

* * * *

FRUIT GROWERS ARE SAFE

The Guide is doing a good work and I suppose by the time this reaches you you will have reciprocity and every thing will be favorable for the Grain Growers. But don't forget to sympathise with us fruit growers, for it is a long wait for returns on a fruit farm, not like the grain growers, where he can turn the sod over and reap a bountiful harvest the next year while we fruit growers have to wait from five to eight years before we have any paying returns and as the fruit growing industry is just in its infancy we are in no shape to compete with our cousins to the South who are well established, especially when we have to pay from 25 to 35 per cent. on our implements. But we will weather it out for we have got the goods. And when the prairie farmers find out the quality of our fruit they will be willing to pay a premium for it over the fruit from the South and East.—Wm. McComanchie, Penticton, B.C.

* * * *

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED

I believe The Grain Growers' Guide is engaged in a noble work in the contest for "Equal rights for all." I have had two or three sample copies within the last six months and have been favorably impressed with its sentiments. — Thomas Watson, Stocks, Alta., April 10, 1911.

* * * *

DON'T WANT IT

Kindly stop sending The Guide after my subscription is out as I don't want the paper any longer.—John P. Tranberg, Stockholm, Sask., May 5, '11.

* * * *

LIKES IT TO KEEP

If you have any spare copies I wish you would send me a few for distribution, as my copy does not go very far and there are often articles that I would like to keep. Wishing you success in your good work.—H. E. T. Parke, Ensleigh, Alta., April 12, '11.

* * * *

RENEWALS SHOULD BE PROMPT

I have neglected to renew my subscription to The Guide and I was sorry that you stopped sending it as I had been a subscriber ever since the origin of it, so I am enclosing one dollar for same.—Hugh McKay, Bagot, Man.

* * * *

OTHERS LIKE HIM

I value The Guide very much, and do not like to miss a copy.—Isaac Ashe, Sr., Ashville, Man., April 24, 1911.

* * *

MAKING CANADIANS

Enclosed find 50 cents for a trial subscription for Mr. W. H. Goodson, Naisberry, Sask. Mr. Goodson is a Yankee friend of mine that has just arrived from the U. S. I showed him a copy of The Guide and told him he could get it till Jan. 1, 1912, for 50 cents. So he gave me the 50 cents and said to send it in.—L. L. Beachler, Naisberry, Sask., April 26, '11.

* * * *

A SPLENDID IDEA

I am taking advantage of your cheap offer to spread the doctrines of The Guide by sending it to three of my friends in Ontario who are farming there. I think if the farmers of Canada would work together we would soon see more equitable legislation and the bungling extravagant mode of raising our tariff done away with.—Archibald McArthur, Kelloe, Man., April 29, '11.

SYMPATHETIC APPRECIATION

For years I have been in close touch with publicity, reform and general newspaper work and I must say I think you are giving the farmers and producers of Canada one of the most consistent vigorous and up-to-date papers that it has been my pleasure to read. If the farmers of the West would stand by you as they should, and join hands with you in the fight you are making, it would be a short time until farming and marketing conditions in this country would be much more satisfactory than at present. Nobody, outside of a newspaper office, can possibly know the expense, hard labor, and never-ending troubles, involved in issuing such a publication as you are sending out, and you merit the heartiest co-operation of farmers everywhere. With best wishes for your continued success and growth, respectfully.—Bert Huffman, Langdon, Alberta, May 6, '11.

* * * *

NEVER MIND THE CRANKS

Just a word concerning your bright little paper, which I note with pleasure is improving with every issue. You keep right on as you are doing. Turn a deaf ear to the cranks and faddists who presume to instruct you how to conduct a newspaper. These fellows are found everywhere; are as common as they are annoying, and as a rule are men who never know the ecstasy of a delight satisfied. Your influence is being felt now, and before many years your paper will become a power in the land—loved by its friends and feared by its enemies, of whom it will always have plenty. Fraternally yours, Michael Reynolds, Welwyn, Sask., May 7, '11.

* * * *

CHEER UP

Say, don't you go to getting blue because some people squeal and call you hard names. That person never was, who, in trying to do a public good did not get the dirty end of the stick.—I remain ever one of your friends.—G. E. Iveson, Fielding, Sask., April 28, '11.

* * *

DOING GOOD WORK

Your paper is doing a good work and teaching the farmers that "Unity is strength." Wishing you continued success in your work. I am, W. J. Graham, Beadle, Sask., April 28, '11.

* * * *

ONTARIO CALLS

Enclosed please find 50 cents for which send me The Grain Growers' Guide till the end of the year as advertised in the Montreal Witness. I have seen so many quotations in the Weekly Sun and the Revolt in Canada that I wish to see the paper as a whole. I am, yours truly, W. Clarke, Huntsville, Ont.

* * * *

COMMON SENSE WILL PREVAIL

As one who has read The Guide since the first number and as an old "free trader" I should like to write you at length upon some of the questions discussed in the pages of this paper. Also to give full expression to the deep feeling of appreciation I have for the work The Guide is doing, but rheumatism in my hands and fingers makes writing very difficult and very slow work. However, I must say that I was one of those who saw before the publication of The Guide, how helpless we should be without a live paper of our own. And I can assure you that I greeted the first issue with joy and thankfulness. No one who has been long enough in the West to know what the conditions are here, and what they have been in the past but know that without the aid of The Guide, the whole movement for the betterment of the farmers, would have fallen flat if it did not go to pieces. After looking thoughtfully over the past I am convinced that if we had had The Guide (as it is now) in 1896 many of the things we are now contending for would have been granted and settled long ago, and some of the abuses we now suffer from would have been nipped in the bud. I am with you all along the line and will do what little I can to help in the struggle for what is just and right in the interests of those who have toiled to make the West what it is today. It is due to The Guide to know that its subscribers are with it, and will stand by it and those who are not, let them stand out of the way. In time the common sense of the people will prevail and hold them together for their own good.—R. Russell, Russell, Man., April 25, '11.

* * * *

DIRECT LEGISLATION

I hope you get this in time so that I won't miss any copies of The Guide. Hope you will keep up the good work. I think Direct Legislation is the only salvation for this country.—Robt. L. Steele, Grassy Lake, Alta., July 22, '11.

* * * *

I would not be without The Guide. It is a paper for the farmers.—I. Peters, Haskett, Man., July 22, '11.

* * * *

DON'T LIKE THE GUIDE

More than a year ago I subscribed to your journal at Mannville, Alta., thinking at the time it would be well to have a farmers' paper in my home, rather a paper that favored and stood by the farmer. But to my disappointment I soon found The Guide to be strictly a party paper and unless you can cut out politics and give us farmers, farmers' food, your visits are no longer welcome. And, further, I am willing that the public should know of your treatment of the honest farmer.—H. S. Hall, St. Albert, Alta., Aug. 21, '11.

* * * *

WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT IT

I like your paper more than ever and in fact I would not be without it, but, say, do you think those patterns on Fireside page of much advantage? I honestly think that some farm topic of which there are legion would be of more interest or instruction.—Fred S. Pegg, Hayter, Alta., Aug. 5, '11.

* * * *

I hope your newspaper will continue its work.—Alex. Fulton, Eyebrow, Sask., July 29, '11.

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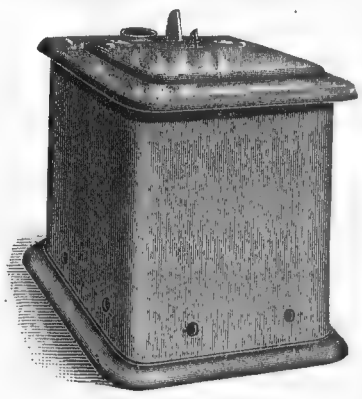
Jno. Scharff, President, Hartney, Man.

A. W. Bell, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.



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A Missionary Worker

Orders are being received every day for our Progress number. A great many of our readers have already shown their desire to assist in the circulating of this very fine issue which will be published on December 6. We have already had orders to send copies to almost every part of the English speaking world, but we want more orders. We want every reader of the Guide to send from 1 to 10 copies of the Progress number of the Guide to friends who will appreciate the work that is being done by the organized farmers of Western Canada. Our previous announcements showed very clearly that our Progress Number will be the most progressive issue of the most progressive journal ever published.

This special issue will tell the whole story of the rise of the Western farmers organization, what it is doing, how it's work is being conducted and the ultimate aim in view. It will contain authoritative articles on the tariff, Direct Legislation, co-operation, taxation of land values and practically every other subject of interest to Western farmers.

If this progress number of the Guide is going to receive the circulation that it should it must be done by our readers. They alone know where to send it so that it will be appreciated. It will contain more reading matter and better reading reading matter than the average book of 150 pages that sells at $1.30, yet we will mail a copy of the Progress number to any address for 15 cents. Seven copies will be sent for $1.00. Stamps or post office orders are equally acceptable. Be sure that every member of the House of Commons and the provincial legislature are supplied with copies. Let us have your orders now. Fill out the coupon below and send it in at once with money or Post Office order. The Progress number will be the best literature to do missionary work that you can get.

Please send one copy of the great "Progress Number" of The Guide to be published on December 6, to each of the addresses given below for which I enclose fifteen cents for each copy or seven copies for $1.00.

Name Post Office Province

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At the Commencement Reception

Continued from Page 7

of the faculty and the beloved despair of all the rest of us!"

Mr. Montrose, Helen's professor of English, came up at this moment.

"Will you present me to your mother, Miss Murray?" he asked. "I have just been told who she is. She left college before my time, but the story of Miss Slade's medals and prize-winnings is still one of the cherished traditions of my department."

"So you are one of the honor-girls, Miss Murray?" said a vivacious lady whom Helen knew as belonging to the most exclusive circle of the college-town. "But you must go far to be able to compete with your mother at your age. Her nature was a rare combination. We could not equal her, but we loved her too well for envy."

"Won't you let me speak to your mother, Helen?" whispered the most popular of her classmates. "How beautiful she is! There is no one like her in the room."

And now it was the president emeritus who was speaking as he held her mother's hand.

"I grow forgetful of new names," he said, "and while to others you may be Mrs. Murray, to me you are still Mary Slade, one of the best remembered and beloved of all my many pupils. You have a daughter in this year's class, I am told."

"And here she is," said Mrs. Murray. "President Rayburn, my daughter Helen."

The old man raised his hand as if in blessing.

"I can frame no better wish for you, my child, than that, like your mother in her girlhood, you may unite the outward beauty with the inner grace. You can find no worthier model."

"Mother, take me with you to-night!" begged Helen when the brilliant evening over, they donned their wraps in the dressing-room. The sweet lips were quivering.

"Certainly, my child. You are not ill, Helen?"

"No, no, mamma, but I want—you!"

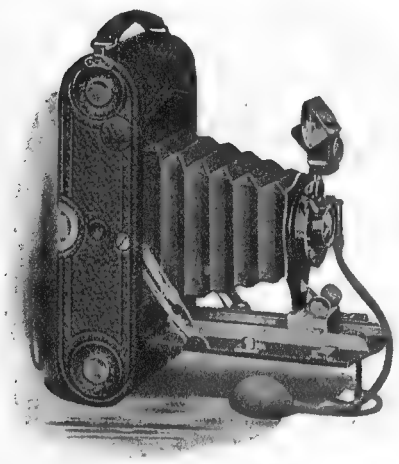
"Oh, Mamma!" sobbed the girl as she lay in her mother's arms that night, "you have done everything—always—for me, and I—did not know!"

"Darling, I understand. There is no shadow of a cloud between us. We have learned the lesson that in perfect love there is neither giving nor taking. All is for both and both for all. Do you remember Tennyson's lines:

"'Love took up the harp of life
And smote on all the chords with might,
Smote the chord of self that, trembling,
Passed in music out of sight.'"

—Young People's Weekly.

Kodaks



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THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

"You can easily slay me," exclaimed Kiang Kuang Jen as he and five other young Chinese patriots were led out to be beheaded on September 28, 1898, "but a multitude will arise to take our place." His prophecy has been fulfilled. Reform was stamped out in blood and in its place has sprung up the army of revolution. Whether China's new birth comes by way of reform or revolution is still on the knees of the gods. One thing seems assured. "The six martyrs," as they are styled in Reform calendars, have not died in vain. The present uprising has its roots deeply imbedded in the remote past. It is, however, definitely associated with the stirring events that preceded the Boxer conspiracy.

In 1894, on her sixtieth birthday, the late Dowager Empress was presented by over ten thousand native Christians with a beautifully bound New Testament. The curiosity of the Emperor was excited, and he asked for a copy. This was followed by requests for books and magazines. The rumor went abroad that the Emperor was converted to Christianity. He left no room for doubt, however, as to his conversion to Western ideals. Edicts soon followed calling on the officials to introduce reforms in education and in the administration of the laws.

Kiang Yu Wei

In the Board of Works at this period was one Kiang Yu Wei, who was known as "the modern sage and reformer." He had a wide reputation as a man of deep learning and progressive ideas. When the Emperor looked around for counsellors on whom he could rely the name of Kiang was brought under his notice. Then commenced a close intimacy and association between the Emperor and Kiang, which is one of the romances of China's evolution, and which ended only with the imprisonment and compulsory abdication of the one and the exile of the other.

Far-reaching reforms were drawn up for infusing China with western ideals. A newspaper served as the official organ of the movement. The breath of a new life was passing over the stagnant empire. The spirit of progress and reform was shaking the land. A new heaven and a new earth seemed to be unfolding before the awakened people. Thousands went to Japan and to foreign countries to be educated and to imbibe the spirit of western civilization. But the spirit of bigoted conservatism and reaction was also abroad. The storm burst with terrific suddenness and ferocity. A coup d'etat by the fanatical Dowager Empress deprived the movement at one stroke of its head and impelling force. The emperor was a prisoner and the reformers were hunted down like vermin. Kiang, the adviser of the emperor, escaped, but his brother, Kiang Kuang Jen, was one of the six martyrs. The emperor had forebodings of the secret conspiracy against his authority. In a last letter to Kiang he implored him to go abroad and "devise means without a moment's delay to save me."

A Modern Jezebel

But it was too late. The blow had fallen and the Boxers were already spreading death and desolation throughout the land under the controlling hand of the empress. In a paroxysism of frenzied fanatacism this modern Jezebel scoured the country for the heads of the reformers, and it was not till the glint of foreign bayonets was seen in the streets of the Forbidden City that the plague of blood was stayed.

Thirteen years have elapsed and the Manchu dynasty meets the hunted, persecuted reformers as an army of revolution. Young China has found itself. A recent despatch stated that Kiang Yu Wei, "the sage and reformer," had joined the revolutionary forces at Hankow, but no confirmation of this has since appeared. Many reputations will be made and unmade on the field of revolution, but the new China is not likely to forget the debt owed to the memory of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and the reformers of his time. Had the late emperor lived he would doubtless have unified China by building the Manchu throne and dynasty on the secure foundations of an ever-widening democracy. His sacrifice on the altar of reaction has consolidated the Chinese race against the Manchu usurper and raised a storm that threatens to sweep away his throne.—Toronto Globe.

There is no bread quite so satisfactory as homemade bread.

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"If you would be happy," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "get something out of life. Get the best out of every hour—live!"

Will Ella please enlighten further on the subject? Several eminent gentlemen of the Frenzied Finance type who worked this plan for all it was worth are now doing time in jail.

It used to be said of George III. that he wondered however the apple got into the dumpling. But a much more mysterious problem is how does the average "peach" get into the hobble skirt?

Hint to banks.—Please give us our "filthy lucre" cleaner.

The Home

Conducted by "MARY FORD"

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

"Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet."

—Longfellow.

A WIFE'S NEED

A certain woman was restless. She was worn out, but it was not with physical work. Her husband was wiser, perhaps, than most husbands. He did not send her to the top of a mountain where she was the only inhabitant. He sent her to a resort where there were many new people, with new personalities and new topics of interest. She needed contact with the world more than she needed a cool climate. Frequently men who brush elbows with a dozen persons each day do not appreciate the solitude of their wives. Sometimes when a man needs as a rest to get away from miscellaneous humanity, contact is just what is needed by his wife. Frequently, even if she has enough feminine society, she lacks the society of men. Perhaps her husband never really converses, or is able to converse, with her. A man hidden behind his newspaper at the breakfast table is not a creation of the comic paper; he is a too frequent fact. Too often his wife does not interest him because the sphere which is imposed upon her is too limited. Yet she may have been so confined to her own thoughts all day that she feels she will go crazy if she does not have someone to talk sincerely with or some other human excitement. Birds often divide the care of the young, and when the female leaves the nest it is sometimes merely for change and rest. There are some who believe the French woman is more content than the average woman in other countries because she has a share in the family business. She is a partner, instead of a sort of upper servant.

THE GREAT PEACE MOVEMENT OR THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES

No doubt my readers will remember King Edward of England being asked to decide the boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic, both these nations agreeing cheerfully to accept his decision. It is not so generally known the results of this treaty of Peace, and therefore I will give you a brief outline of the results.

Much gratified with the outcome of the arbitration and urged forward by a powerful popular movement chiefly conducted by Senora de Costa, president of the Christian Mothers' association at Buenos Ayres, one of the largest women's organizations in the world, the two governments went further, and in June, 1903, concluded a treaty by the terms of which they pledged themselves for a period of five years, to submit all controversies arising between them to arbitration. This was the first general arbitration treaty ever concluded. Then, in a further treaty, they agreed to reduce their armies to the proportion of police forces, to stop the building of the great battleships then under construction, and to diminish the naval armaments which they already possessed. The provisions of these treaties have been in force nearly eight years, were carried our as fast as practical.

The results of this disarmament—for it was a real disarmament—have been most remarkable. With the money saved by the lessening of naval and military expenses internal and coast improvements have been made. Good roads have been constructed, Chili has turned an arsenal into a school for manual training, she built a much needed breakwater in the harbor of Valparaiso, and commenced systematically the improvement of commercial facilities along the coast. One or two of Argentine's previous war vessels have gone into her commercial fleet, and are now plying back and forth across the Atlantic in honorable and lucrative employment.

The great Trans-Andian through the heart of the mountains, brings Buenos Ayres and Santiago within eighteen hours of each other, and binds them together in the most intimate relations of trade and travel. But more significant than any of these material results has been the change in the attitude of the Argentines and Chilians towards each other. All the old bitterness and distrust has passed away, and the most cordial good feeling and confidence has taken their place. The suggestion of Bishop Benaventa as to the erection of a statue of Christ on the boundary at Puento de Inca was quickly carried into execution. Senora De Costa and the women of Buenos Ayres undertook to secure funds and have a statue created. On May 21, 1903, the Chilian representatives bearing the treaties for final ratification came by sea to Buenos Ayres. They were met down the river and escorted to the city by a large fleet of gaily decked steamers. For a week there was a round of festivities, when the treaties were finally signed on the 28th of May. Senora De Costa invited all the dignitaries present—cabinet ministers, foreign ministers, bishops, newspapermen, generals, etc., to inspect the statue of Christ in the court yard of the college, and standing at its foot with a distinguished audience about her, she pleaded that it might be placed on the highest accessible point on the Andes between the two countries.

It was not till February, 1904, that the final steps were taken for its erection.

It was carried by rail in huge crates from Buenos Ayres to Mendosa, then on gun carriages up the mountains, the soldiers and sailors themselves taking the ropes in critical places. Hundreds of persons had come up the night before, and encamped on the ground to be present at the ceremony.

The Argentines ranged themselves on the soil of Chili, and the Chilians on the Argentine side. There was music and the booming of guns.

The moment of unveiling after the parts had been placed in position was one of solemn silence. The statue was then dedicated to the whole world, as a practical lesson of peace and good-will. The ceremonies of the day, March 13, 1904, were closed as the sun went down, with a prayer that love and kindness might penetrate the hearts of men everywhere.

The base of the statue is in granite; on this is a granite sphere weighing some fourteen tons, on which the outlines of the world are sketched, resting upon a granite column twenty-two feet high.

The figure of Christ above in bronze is twenty-six feet in height.

The cross supported in His left hand is five feet higher. The right hand is stretched out in blessing; on the granite base are two bronze tablets, one of them given by the working men's union of Buenos Ayres, the other by the working women. One of them gives the record and creation of the statue; on the other are inscribed the words:—

"SOONER SHALL THESE MOUNTAINS CRUMBLE INTO DUST, THAN ARGENTINES AND CHILIANS BREAK THE PEACE TO WHICH THEY HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES AT THE FOOT OF CHRIST THE REDEEMER."

It is not easy to compare events, and say which is the greatest, but taking it all in all the long quarrel of seventy years which it closed, the arbitration of the boundary dispute, the general treaty of arbitraton, and the practical disarmament which proceeded from it, the remarkable transformation of public opinion expressed in its consummation, and the sublime prophecy of peace for the future for which it gives not only for Chili and Argentine, but for the whole world, the erection of the Christ of the Andes, stands without parallel in the events of recent years.—American Peace Society.

In Our Own Land

I can well imagine our women sitting down after reading this story of what the women of Buenos Ayres accomplished in this great peace movement, and they will say "What can we do?" We have no vote, but these women of Buenos Ayres had no vote, yet see the wonderful work that they were able to do.

If the women of Canada would make up their minds to bring peace into their own homes first, and into their own immediate neighborhood, if they would join the great union of prayer which has been established to bring about universal peace, they could do more than all the law and governments put together to help this great cause.

A Bachelor woman farmer in Alberta, viewing her first crop of wheat

It is the thoughts of jealousy, envy, hate, and their kindred sins that prevent the gospel of love and kindness being established.

Peace be to this house—This was the salutation given many thousands of years ago to every house into which the apostles wished to enter.

Peace is received by the heart of the individual, from this it spreads throughout the household, and from the household it reaches the nation, and from the nation the world. There will be no more war when peace has been established in the homes of mankind.

It seems a very large undertaking for one person to bring peace to a home, but you must remember that peace is already there, and it is only for you to recognize it.

The peace of the world does not abide, it is an unrest, ever seeking, never satisfied. The world's peace is compromised, and it shifts with the shifting events of time.

Again I must come back to the point of view, that the mother is the center of the home. The mother's life and thoughts must be filled with peace. So the peace of the mother manifests in the child. It goes into the schoolroom with the child; it goes forth into the world through the child; it plays with the smallest associates of the child, through the college years, into the youthful companion; it makes its way into the business world, and everywhere it is prince and king over the unrest that the world gives. The mother is the inspiring principle of peace, and the father the executive force. When these two are united in the purpose of peace a steady radiation goes on from the home that touches not only the home, but all conditions everywhere. It may take a little time to work out the peace idea, but any mother who takes it up and follows it faithfully will find a change coming into her household each day.

May every household keeper from now on realize that the sceptre of peace lies in her hands.

MARY FORD.

A WORD IN SEASON

At the end of the first six months of his pastorate the Rev. Amos Johnson had learned the ways of his flock so thoroughly that he knew exactly how to deal with them. One Sunday the collection was deplorably slender. The next week Mr. Johnson made a short and telling speech at the close of his sermon.

"I don't want any man to gib more dan his share, bredren," he said gently, bending toward the congregation, "but we must all gib according as the Lawd has blessed and favored us and according to what we rightly hab.

"I say rightly hab, bredren," he went on after a short pause, "because we don' want any tainted money in de box. Squire Janes told me dat he'd missed some chicken dis week. Now if any one ob my pore benighted bredren has fallen by de way in connections wid dose chickens let him stay his hand from de box when it comes to him.

"Brudder Leroy, will you pass de box while I watch de signs an' see if dere's any one in de congregation dat needs me to wrastle in prayer for him.—Youth's Companion.

EUGENICS—WELL BORN

(Continued from two weeks ago)

The position of society on this subject is very fatuous. All around us are children, thousands and thousands of children, each possessed of an entirely healthy and natural curiosity.

The grown up people, parents and teachers who should tell them, don't tell them. Instead of dealing with every organ of the body, as they do with the organs of breathing, of digestion, of vision, of thinking, they leave out of the book all consideration of that important factor of human economy.

The proper book won't tell the child, and the proper person won't tell the child, and all the time the curiosity of the child grows and grows. It is useless to say that the curiosity can be repressed. It cannot be repressed, nor is it desirable that it should be repressed. He intends to know and so he goes, or she goes to a book, a paper or a person—the wrong book, the wrong paper, the wrong person. He gets what will stain him—stain the minds stuff so that sometimes the stain will never come off.

The Eugenist does not want that. He wishes life to be regarded nobly from the very outset, and therefore he asks that we begin to train the children to think of it purely and nobly.

A piece of blank white paper is of no great account; ignorance is at best an animal quality. A piece of soiled and smutted and defiled paper is sorrowfully of little account. It is so hard to cleanse! But when the piece of blank white paper is written upon with a noble ode to duty, a fair verse of clean love and joy of life, a pæan to the maker of the human body, then the paper, then the mind, the child, the man or woman that is to be, becomes a value indeed.

In this country we usually credit ourselves with progressive ideas, but if we watch the affairs of the old world, we sometimes find that while we are thinking of progressive ideas, the forward step has been taken in Europe. In the journal of the Medical Men's Association it is pointed out that sex hygiene has been taught in the Austrian schools for the past three years to the pupils preparing for the university and other schools of the same grade.

Now, a group of teachers, who have watched carefully the result, are anxious that the same lessons should be given to the children who leave school at the age of fourteen, that is, those children who would be unlikely to receive any further education.

There is not the slightest doubt that those who leave school at that age and go out to work, will be thrown into many dangers which they would be able to withstand if sent out properly equipped with the proper knowledge for their self-protection.

In the Chicago High Schools sex physiology and hygiene has been taught to several hundred boys and girls in classes the size of which was decided according

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to the mental development of the children.

The first movement made in this matter was to invite the mothers to talk over the situation. A number of mothers spoke, showing their deep appreciation of the efforts of these teachers to help them in such a vital matter.

The lessons were successful, and the results are found by one of the teachers, R. B. Blount, as follows:—

Education with reference to sex makes the pupil appreciate more fully the teacher's concern for their welfare.

It makes discipline easier, it satisfies a natural curiosity in the pupils' minds, and settles questions that otherwise recur too frequently.

The teacher's clean and frank discussion takes the flavor out of rude stories. It is received by the pure-minded eagerly, in a clean spirit.

To those who are besmurked it comes as a reproof and shows to them an unsuspected possibility of frankness combined with purity.

It puts boys on their guard against terrible evils against which they are likely to fall during their high school years.

It protects women, and makes a demand for moral men.

Of course a special course of instruction would be necessary for the teacher, and a very special education this must be. Only those women and men who are filled with the glory of life, who realize the high office of motherhood and fatherhood could be allowed to give these instructions. So purely, so sweetly, so tenderly must this lesson be given that I feel and know that it must be the mothers themselves whom we must educate in this very beautiful work.

I do not believe in opening up any question until I see that there is a remedy, and I cannot too earnestly urge upon my women readers to take up this work earnestly and determinedly, and to write to me for any information on this subject. I would like to place before you some very plain facts, but the time is not ready.

We must go slow and educate the individual woman, and if we can only do this, we will have laid the foundation for the grandest work that ever came to women.

Don't wait for the vote, don't wait for the law, but make up your mind right here and now, that the children of today and the children that are to be will have a higher, purer and better manhood and womanhood, than the world has ever known.

I WILL, is the greatest power in the world, and each woman, each man, each girl, each boy, has it right in their own heart to will the best in life, not only to themselves, but to everybody in their circle.

9045. A Coat Model in Good Style.

Ladies' Coat in 26 inch Length, with Two Seam Sleeve and Three Piece Collar. (In Straight or Cutaway Closing).

The collar is the distinctive feature on this model, which is becoming to most figures. The closing may be arranged as illustrated or in "cut away" style. The garment is semi fitting. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires five yards of 27 inch material for the 36 inch size.

9023. A New Dress for Mother's Girl.

Girl's Dress with Yoke and Panel.

The Skirt of the desirable model may be gathered or plaited. A pretty effect is gained by trimming the yoke joining with a band of embroidery to match the belt and cuffs. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 ½ yards of 44 inch material for the 10-year size.

USING AMMONIA

A Poppy sends the following useful hint to the Home Page:—

I wonder how many busy mothers know the wonders of Ammonia, especially for washing woolens and blankets?

Take a tub of lukewarm water (two parts hot to one cold) stir into it enough melted soap to make a lather, add one tablespoonful of liquid ammonia. Shake vests, etc., well, and put them into tub, cover closely and leave for one hour. Rinse in two waters slightly warm, put the clothes through wringer and shake well.

You will be surprised to see how the dirt will fly and how beautifully soft the woolens will be.

I use Ammonia for a number of other things, but fear to take up too much space. Ten cents worth of good Ammonia will wash three pair of blankets and may be bought at any drug store.

A POPPY.

Why Are The Young Folks Leaving the Farm?

Because they find city life more alluring than country life.

Country life would be the ideal life, and can be, if a little thought is given to the development of the better elements.

There is one way to prevent this movement from the farm to the city, and that is by taking the wholesome city attractions to the country home.

The New Scale Williams Player-Piano——

is one of the most important inventions of this century, because it can bring to every home all the uplifting and entertaining influences of Music.

One of the professors of Manitoba University made the statement that only 25 per cent. of the graduates of a large Eastern agricultural college return to the farms after graduating. His explanation of the cause was that the young people at college get a taste of the broader culture and the diversity of city life.

Keep the young people contented at home. Provide a cheerful and elevating atmosphere that will outweigh all the attractions of the town or city life. With a Player-piano you can enjoy the finest and best in Music. Every member of the family can play it without taking any lessons.

The NEW SCALE WILLIAMS is used by such world-famous artists as De Pachmann, the greatest living pianist; Sembrich, the greatest soprano; Mischa Elman and Kathleen Parlow, the reigning sensations on the violin; Alice Neilson, Ricardo, Martin and artists of the Metropolitan Opera Co., which includes Caruso, Farrar, Scotti and many others. If this great Canadian piano possesses musical qualities that satisfy these wonderful artists it will likely meet any demand made upon it in your home.

We cannot hope to convey to you in this space anything but a faint idea of what the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER-PIANO really is, but if you drop us a card we will send you a descriptive booklet, and, if you wish it, we will explain our educational plan of payment, which may enable you to break the monotony of those long evenings this winter.

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USEFUL HINTS

The oven should be ready to receive the cake directly it is mixed, more especially if baking-powder is used; therefore make sure the oven is heating while making the cake.

Sieve the flour as well as salt and baking-powder, if the latter is used. This process aerates the flour, and aids in lightening the mixture.

Line all cake-tins, except small ones, with a double band of greased paper coming three inches higher than the edge of the tin, and three rounds of buttered paper fitted into the bottom of the tin. This prevents the cake burning so easily.

If it is noticed that cakes burn underneath in any particular oven, place the cake-tin on a baking-sheet, in which there is an inch-thick layer of sand or coarse salt.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

"Young Folks Circle"

' 'FUST RATE AND VERY THANKFUL' '

Our country town still holds the fame
Of Grandam C., a sturdy dame,
Whose doughty deeds in house and field
And church her energy revealed,
And whose undaunted spirit shone
Through phrase and manner all her own—
"Fust rate and very thankful."

Of all the echoes from her days,
Most clearly rings that homely phrase
(It seems a text and sermon, too),
When she was hailed with "How d' ye do?"
From friend or neighbor passing by,
Unfailing was her quaint reply:
"Fust rate and very thankful."

No doleful tales had she to tell,
No martyr's murmur: "Pretty well!"
Not she. Her happy chronic state
With unction she announced: "Fust rate!"
And with emphasis as glad
Her grateful word would always add:
"Fust rate and very thankful."

As light survives the set of sun
Her bright and cheery word lives on.
A happy influence that spurs
Our hearts to utterance like hers;
And when friends greet us day by day,
Like her, we, blithe and graceful, say:
"Fust rate and very thankful."
—Congregationalist and Christian World.

Dear Boys and Girls:—I must again remind you that the competition closes on the 15th of November. The girls are sending in their stories in great array, but the boys, I am sorry to say, are not coming in fast enough. So far we have only had twenty-five boys' stories to enter the competition, but the girls are just teeming in so fast, that we can hardly count them. Don't think because you have no great big ideas that you cannot write in.

If you want to be a farmer, perhaps you think you have little to write about, but the farmer will be in a position to teach the greatest lesson in life. Here close to nature, God's great plan for man can be seen and proved each day.

Good soil, good seeds, fresh air and everything that makes life beautiful lies just in the farmers' reach.

In the kindness to their dumb animals, in the proper feeding, housing and training of these animals, to get the best results and the highest percentage of labor, to the boys and men whose eyes and ears are open, lies the lesson of how to train themselves, and in the future days, their children. Now, hurry up, boys, and let me know what you are preparing to do.

THE SONG OF THE WORLD

There's a song that the hammer is singing
A ringing and wholesome song,
Of the day's bread won,
Of the day's work done,
Of a mould well cast
In the fiery blast—
And never one blow gone wrong.

There's a song that the engines are singing,
A deep and echoing song,
Of the whirling wheel
And the burnishing steel,
From the lightest spring
To the mightiest swing—
And never a stroke gone wrong.

There's a song that the sails are singing,
A humming and catching song,
Of the prow that braves
The ravening waves
Of storms outsailed,
And of ports safe hailed—
And never the helm gone wrong.

There's a song that the world is singing,
A resonant splendid song,
Of its work, work, work,
With never a shirk,
Of its battles won,
Of its labors done—
And of Right that masters Wrong!

THE STORY OF A POOL

Once upon a time a Pool woke up and looked around. It found itself in a low lying country, rather a poor looking place; still it was pleasant, for other pools were near, and grass grew about them all, with here and there some common flowers which reflected in the water the Pool thought beautiful.

At a little distance grew some trees that in the heat of day threw pleasant shade over it when the great sun shone hot; but when the night came on the Pool would tremble with fear, so afraid was it of the darkness. Then the moon would cheer it.

Thus it lived for a long time very contented. Then something came to trouble the Pool; for it did not know that deep down in itself there was a Living Spring that was always supplying it with pure, fresh water.

That which worried the Pool was an opening on one side out of which its water was trickling—not much, it is true; but the Pool felt it had none to lose. It knew that its life depended upon its water. If it became dry, it would be filled with earth or rubbish.

Some one had told it that the great shining Sun knew all about it, and the Pool must keep its water pure, or the Sun would be very angry and would dry it up. It had not been told the secret of the Hidden Spring within itself; and little wonder it was afraid of what an angry Sun might do, not knowing it was the Sun who fed the Living Spring of every Pool.

It was then the Pool began to make mistakes. If it could only stop that leak! it thought. Some of its water was running into other pools, that surely had no right to it. It learned later that all pools were one great family. "And then," said the Pool, "see all these creatures of different kinds: they come and drink, and—yes, some of them wash themselves in my water. That will never, never do! No wonder it is getting bad!"

One day a foolish stone rolled into the place where the leak was. Oh, foolish Pool! Oh, selfish Pool! you thought that was the very thing; and for a time it did seem just the thing. Some of the creatures that came to drink, pleased to find more water there, said fine things that were nice to hear. The Pool began to think itself a great benefactor to those who drank and said "How good!" But some that came, the Pool did not like; there was a big ox—it drank such a lot; and that striped donkey, and the sheep with the dirty wool; a pig too, and toads, and some ugly snakes, which made the Pool look very black and ruffled.

The joy of the Pool that its leak had been stopped did not last long, for in the very centre of it there was a strange, throbbing feeling, like a voice saying, "You've done wrong! You've done wrong." Its water began to grow an ugly green, and a queer scum covered it. When the animals came that the Pool liked to have come, it heard them say, with a very wry face, that such water was too bad to drink. After a time nothing pleasant came to cheer the Pool. The grass about it was dry. The flowers were gone. The trees had no leaves. And the rays of the great Sun shone very hot.

The Pool asked some of its fellow pools what it should do. But no one knew. One day it heard someone say—whether in the pool or out of it, it could not tell—"You have offended the great shining One above." The Pool answered, "I believe you are right; tell me—is there anything I can do to make peace with him? I am very miserable."

No animal stirred a ripple on the face of the Pool, and no breeze was blowing. It grew very still indeed. It was then that it heard a kind Voice say, "The Great One is not angry with you, and he will fill you with living water now. Be not afraid!" Oh, how sweet those words sounded to the sad and troubled Pool!

"Be not afraid? questioned the Pool. "Why, I am full of fear. See how bad the water looks and smells!"

"You never would have grown so foul except for selfishness and fear. This is why you suffer so," said the Voice.

What shall I do? asked the Pool.

"Begin to give the water that you have," was the reply.

"But nothing wants what I can give," was the sad rejoinder.

"Give to me," the Voice said; and at these words a strong breeze began to blow, and the ugly green that had covered the Pool began slowly to move, and what had seemed quite a dead pool of water showed that it had been shaken to its centre by some Power it could not see.

"Look up to yonder mountain top; see how white and pure it is," said the Voice. Ask of the shining One that pure whiteness may come to you. Wait for it, it will come." Oh, how white and pure it looked! How the Pool wished all its foulness would disappear as it looked up. "But," it said sorrowfully, "it will not come to me, and I cannot go to it. If just that mountain in its snowy robe would come and cover me!" Was it the water or was it the wind, that sighed, "Great shining One, so pure and white, come to me! Come to me."

It was then that the stone that lay in the opening rolled a little from its place. The Pool felt better, and the Voice, perceiving this, spoke again, saying: "Listen to me. I am Truth. If you heed my voice all will be well. The Great One above you made and put you here; He gave a great and sacred trust to you. He is above all things, and is within all things, and is the Source of all things. Power flows from Him, a ceaseless, never-failing, eternal fountain of Living Water. One law rules all, and that law is Love. Your basin is a storehouse for the living Stream. You are a channel, not the Source. The Great One knew that a time would come when you would think the water in you was your own, not His. He let you do what you would till you should feel your helplessness apart from Him. It was then the stone of selfishness made itself known; and at the same time the water ceased to flow from you, the stone's weight closed the Spring of Life within you. To be one with the Above, you must be one with the Below.

"From yonder white mountain a perpetual stream is flowing. It will not come and cover you; but, warmed by the love of the Shining One, it is coming to you and into you by the secret Spring within you. Believe this, for it is the resurrection and the life, and will rise in you a Well-Spring of Eternal Joy."—Contributed.

Note.—This story of the Pool has been contributed by one who dearly loves the boys and girls, and as there is a great message in this story I want you to ask your father and mother to explain the inner meaning of it. When we have learnt this lesson thoroughly that selfishness closes up the well-spring of God's love, not only to ourselves, but to all others near us, we have learnt the first and most important lesson in life. I want to hear of great unselfish deeds. I want the boys never to forget, that first they must be unselfish in their own home, and then they will find that they can be equally unselfish outside. From my girls, I want to hear of tenderness and helpfulness. I want them to realize that just according to their conduct in the home will come the impression of whether girls are worthy of respect. Never belittle a school companion. Try to see the good in every act no matter how strange it may seem to us. Never allow your brother to speak uncharitably of another girl, but always try to find some excuse for her. Girls so often say, "Oh, it is only my brother," and if you only knew, how very frequently this leads your brother to feel that girls and women are no good, just because their sister had forgotten the little niceties that go to make the home life sweet and tender, they would never use that expression again.

Here are some of the best books that boys and girls ever read. They are interesting stories of other boys and girls and of horses and dogs.

Black Beauty—a talking horse.
Beautiful Joe—a talking dog.
Little Lord Fauntleroy.
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Swiss Family Robinson.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Gulliver's Travels.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

For the best letter we get from a boy entitled "When I Grow Up" we will give any three of these books he selects as a prize. For the second best we will give any two books and for the third best one book. For the best letter on the same subject from a girl we will let her choose any three of these books; for the second best two books and for the third best one book. Here are six prizes for our boys and girls. Don't make your letter more than 200 words long nor less than 150 words.

We have decided to extend the time for receiving these letters till November 15. Address your letters, "Young Folks Corner, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

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Orginal Charter 1854

Quarterley Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending 30th of November, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1911

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BRIGHT TO-MORROWS

Though your life has many sorrows,
And is often far from gay,
Try to find the bright to-morrows
That may come around your way.

Every cloud with silver lining
Soon you'll see is passing by,
Then you'll note the bright sun shining,
Lighting up all of Life's sky.
—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Children:—The collection sheets for the "Toy Mission" will be ready in a few days. I am also preparing a list of the articles which are most suitable for the Christmas distribution. I would be grateful indeed if the Sunshine circles would endeavor to provide serge for making up into garments. I have so many dressmakers who have offered their services to make up the materials into good warm garments, but it would be necessary for us to provide the materials. I am deeply grateful for all the loving kindness, messages and prayers that have been offered up for the work.

It is the greatest joy to me to receive so many letters from my readers, from my own dear Sunshine friends, in which they say "God bless your work."

With all these blessings and all these prayers, surely the work this year will be greater than ever. No stone will be left unturned, that every heart may be comforted and every call answered, either materially or spiritually in the true spirit of love.

If we could only realize the power of love, it is the greatest thing in the world. With love shining in your eyes, for those who perhaps feel that they have lost confidence in God's goodness, you can do more good than if you preached for a thousand years.

Love will rule the world, and when that day comes, kindness and mercy will be shown to all.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

EMERGENCY FUND

Mrs. R. Metcalfe	$ .10
Lily Metcalfe	.10
May Metcalfe	.10
Annie Metcalfe	.10
Mrs. C. Ritchie	.10
Mr. R. Metcalfe	.10
Jack W. Metcalfe	.10
Leslie Stephen	.10
Stewart Griffith	.10
E. L. Bice	.10
Mary A. Davies	.10
Mrs. J. Simington	.10
Lena Hart	.10
William Hatherley	.10
Beatrice Fraser	.10
Beatrice Cates	.10
Cecil Cates	.10
S. Kates	.10
Kathleen Spencer	.10
Mrs. Bray	.25
Evelyn Cates	.10
James Cates	.10
Wemyss Cates	.10
	$2.45

Margaret's Letter Box

J. R. S., Pense, Sask.

Dear Friend:—Your letter and splendid gift for the sad case mentioned on Oct. 4 duly to hand for which accept my hearty thanks. You will see a full report of what has been done at a later date. I am forwarding membership card, as this kind act entitles you to enrolment in the Sunshine Army.

MARGARET.

* * *

Dear Margaret:—Received your letter. Will write again. Please send recruiting sheet for which I will do my best to get names.

FRED WHITING.

Melfort, Sask.

Dear Fred:—I am enclosing you recruiting, and hope you can fill it with names. Don't forget the "Toy Mission." What are you going to make for it this year?

MARGARET.

* * *

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you twenty-five cents to help the poor, ten cents of which is for the card and button which you sent me. I gave my old one to my sister Annie. She is going to write you, and become a member of the club. I am making some zig-zag puzzles and will send them to you. I am also going to make some scrap books if I can. I wish I could do more for the poor. Twenty-five cents is not very much, but every cent helps, doesn't it, Margaret. The crops are all cut down and are being threshed. Good bye.

Your loving friend,
CARMEN STOCK.

Burnham, Sask.

P.S. Here is 25 cents from Carmen's Mother.

Dear Boy:—Many thanks for the thirty-five cents from dear Mother, also the ten from yourself. Your promise of scrap book is good to hear. Yes, indeed, every cent counts in the work, and if you remember when sending even the tiniest thing to ask God to multiply it a hundredfold it would amaze you to know the way in which your kindly thought grows and helps the work.

MARGARET.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. McR., Sask.:—You are indeed a real Sunshiner and must have a loving heart. Yes, the bag will be of use, and if you can forward it to me I will have much pleasure in sending it on. Your dear mother will, I hope, receive help and comfort and perhaps will be freed from the trouble mentioned. Faith will move mountains. So many marvellous things have happened lately within my own knowledge, and cases apparently hopeless have been relieved without medicine just by the power of thought, faith, and prayer, that I feel nothing is impossible. Write again, I will be glad to hear from you.

MARGARET.

* * *

E. C., Souris, Man.:—Your kind letter and wishes for the Guild are always a joy to me. The sad case mentioned has been referred to members living near in Alberta, and as soon as I receive a report, everything possible will be sent to relieve them. This case proves the necessity of a "Sunshine Circle" in every town, as these cases could be referred to the circle and prompt assistance given. The one dollar will be placed to the credit of this case.

MARGARET.

* * *

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading the letters in the Sunshine page of The Grain Growers' Guide for some time. Everyone is trying to help someone else. I would like to hear from the circle. I am sending ten cents for a badge and a membership card. I am going to tell you about a hail storm we had this summer. It was on a Sunday and we were at church, and right in the middle of the service the hail began and broke all the windows in the west. Everybody was frightened, and it broke down everybody's crops. I hope to hear from you soon.

MAGGIE DAVIDSON.

Rounthwaite, Man.

Dear Maggie:—Many thanks for your very nice letter with enclosure of ten cents, and am pleased to give you a hearty welcome to our Guild. Badge and membership card will be sent you today. I am very sorry to hear about the great hail storm you had which cut down all the crops. I shall look forward to receiving another nice letter from you very soon again.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—My brother and I have become very interested in your Sunshine Guild, and want to help some little boy or girl to be more happy. Our crop is frozen this year, but we are pleased to share what we have. Will you please send us each a button. We will try and get you some more workers in our neighborhood. Father takes The Guide and we enjoy reading the Sunshine page very much. We will now wish you every success, and remain,

DONALD AND EVA.

Wilkie, Sask.

P.S.—We enclose stamps. You can use any remaining ones to send parcels to a needy child.

D. & E.

Dear Donald and Eva:—Welcome to our Guild. Badge and membership card will be sent out this week. I am very sorry to hear that your crop was all frozen. I shall look forward with great pleasure to receiving another letter from you very soon.

MARGARET.

Mrs. Fry, Canora, Sask.—Dear Friend:—Child was sent to you on Saturday, and hope she will prove a blessing indeed. God's richest blessing must fall on such loving ones as yourself.

A Friend, Kella, Sask.—Dear Friend:—Many thanks for Sunday papers and cards. I would like to have your name to enroll as a member.

One who wishes to help, Sask.—The Sunday School papers are always acceptable. The pictures are useful to make the books our children love.

Mrs. J. A. Kilgore, Wellwood, Man.—I will forward the particulars desired. The hearts of my Western readers are indeed loving and anxious to help me at all times.

* * *

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

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Dear Mrrgaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

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News from Ottawa

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, November 3.—This has been another week of mere marking of time at the capital. It should be the last. Beginning on Monday next the political and departmental pots will commence to boil and there will be something of interest transpiring pretty nearly all the time. The quietness of the present week has been due entirely to the fact that Premier Borden, after returning from his holiday trip to Atlantic City on Sunday last, left on the following day for Halifax to attend a banquet planned in his honor. The Premier would have much preferred to remain in the capital, owing to the early opening of the session, but his Halifax friends would not be denied and he had no choice but to let matters stand over for a few days. He will return to the city to-morrow and next week there will be daily sittings of the cabinet to prepare the work for the session.

Preparing Estimates

During the absence of the Premier and the ministers from the capital the departmental officials have commenced the preparation of the estimates for the seven months of the current fiscal year not voted, as well as for the 1912-13 fiscal year. The unvoted estimates for the current year as prepared by the late government will be accepted in the great majority of cases, more particularly for public works which have been commenced. The voting of these estimates will be the chief business of the House during the pre-Christmas sitting. As a matter of fact although the preparation of the estimates for the subsequent fiscal year has been ordered they are not likely to be ready for submission to the House until after the Christmas holidays. For these estimates the new government will be entirely responsible and they will have to be gone over item by item in the cabinet council before being tabled in the House. The preparation at this early date of the items of expenditure for the next fiscal year is significant because it rather indicates that the ministers propose to make it possible to dispose of all business with one session, with an adjournment over the holiday. If this course is finally decided on the session should be over by March and the ministers will have a prolonged recess in which to formulate their policies and make ready for the heavy legislative session which will open in November next. Whether or not the government will definitely announce its decision to have only one session or leave the matter to be decided in caucus, and by arrangement between the two parties, remains to be seen. One strong argument which is being advanced in favor of the single session idea is that if the house prorogues before Christmas and a second session is called for March the government will be at the mercy of the opposition in regard to the voting of supply, as the fiscal year closes on March 31. All things considered it looks as though the members, whether they like the idea or not, may have to be content with one sessional indemnity and the country will save the three quarters of a million dollars which it takes to pay the 221 members and eighty odd senators, not to speak of the heavy expense incurred in keeping the house in session for the extra period of time.

The Naval Question

Although it is pretty generally known that the new government has not as yet given any serious consideration to the naval question, the newspapers of the east continue to try and solve the problem for Mr. Borden to their own satisfaction at least. The latest story is that the government will find a way out of the difficulty by heavily subsidizing commercial craft which can serve as cruisers in time of trouble and which would be built on designs approved of by the Admiralty. On first blush the suggestion would seem to be a good one, but it does not satisfactorily stand examination as to its details. Such a plan could not be framed in a way to provide crews of trained marines to be available only when wanted in a time of crisis, and the ships could not combine passenger carrying qualities and a fighting efficiency equal even to the Bristol type of cruisers which the Laurier government proposed to construct. For these and other reasons such a solution of the naval question would not likely be as satisfactory from the standpoint of efficiency as a Canadian built navy with training ships and college to develop officers and crews, or a contribution to the Admiralty to provide for the construction of fighting craft of the latest designs. Several of the newspapers friendly to the administration have announced that the government will adhere to the Laurier naval policy but along different lines. According to this report the tenders now in hand will be disregarded and, after due consultation with the Admiralty, new tenders will be called for a more modern type of vessels than the proposed Bristol cruiser. The one significant and outstanding fact in connection with the whole matter is that the deposits made by the firms which submitted the highest tenders have been returned and the deposits of the firms which submitted the lowest figures have been retained. This rather indicates that the government does not propose to cut itself entirely adrift from the Laurier proposals, until the matter has been further considered. In the meantime the Nationalist members of the cabinet, in their nomination day speeches in Quebec, repeated that there would be a plebiscite on the naval question and that they would be content to abide by the result. People are wondering if the Speech from the Throne, which must be prepared in the course of the next fortnight, will contain any hint as to what course the government will pursue. If it does not there will doubtless be an effort on the part of the opposition, during the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, to draw a statement from the Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be curious to know if the Naval Bill which he piloted through the House himself is to be relegated to the dust heap, and will no doubt take advantage of the first opportunity to try and find out.

Ontario and Taxation

Much interest is being taken in Ontario these days in the deposition of A. G. Mackay from the leadership of the Provincial Liberals and the nomination of N. W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto, as his successor. The change is believed to presage the inauguration of a radical policy by the Ontario opposition. Several newspapers which have consistently supported Sir James Whitney and his government have been calling for a revision of the Assessment Act so as to give municipalities the right to exempt improvements and tax land values. Sir James, who is inclined to be a bit old fashioned, would have nothing to do with the proposal and one of his followers who advocated the change from his place on the floor of the house got a wigging for his pains. Now the opposition has included the proposed reform in its platform, and the Conservative newspapers who have been supporting it are telling the Premier that it is going to be a very important issue and that he has made a mistake in allowing the Liberals to get ahead of him. They say that the taxation of land values only has proved to be such a great success wherever it has been adopted by western municipalities, that there is absolutely no doubt of its advantages over the existing system under which taxpayers are mulcted for every bit of improvement they make.

The Hamilton Spectator states quite frankly: "Premier Whitney does not seem to like this bit of suggested permissive legislation. With all due respect to his superior judgment in such matters, we beg to suggest that he has in this business of assessment, still much to learn; also that he is ill advised when he ignores the request of nearly half the muni-

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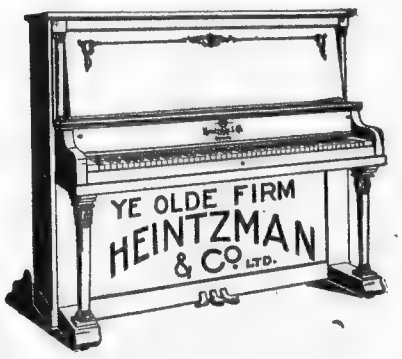

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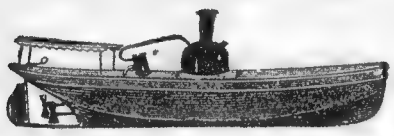

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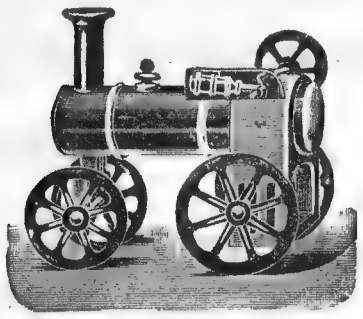
This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very atest style direct from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the **prettiest dolls** ever shown. **Given absolutely free for selling only $3.00** worth of our dainty art **Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents,** each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Booklets and we will send **Doll** as soon as you have sold them and returned us the **money. THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MODEL TRACTION ENGINE



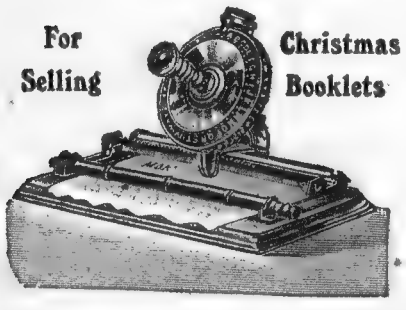
GIVEN FREE

BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance tc get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only $2.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the $2.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.
Winnipeg Dept. Canada

TYPEWRITER FREE

For Selling Christmas Booklets



This dandy **Typewriter,** with all letters of the alphabet, figures, signs, etc., can be operated easily and does splendid typewriting; is worked on an entirely new system and is thoroughly equipped for speed. **Write us now** for only **$4.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets,** each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised how quickly they sell. When sold send us **$4.00** and we will send **Typewriter by return. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

MAGIC LANTERN FREE

FOR SELLING XMAS BOOKLETS

New upright shape, entirely made of metal with nickel trimmings, has lamp and chimney and is complete with colored slides. **Write for only $2.00 worth of our dainty Christmas Booklets** to sell at **3 for 10c.,** each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These sell like hot cakes at this low price. When sold send us the $2.00 and we will mail the lantern post free by return.

THE ART POSTCARD CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

cipalities of the province that such legislation should be granted. Possibly, now that the Liberal party under a new leader has endorsed the proposal, and proposes to make a fight for its adoption, Sir James will take time to consider it and discover it to be to his advantage to give it something better than the cold-shoulder it has heretofore received from him."

"The Toronto World (Conservative) says that Leader Rowell represents the new movement in politics, the movement of the new generation towards more progressive ideas. The World, after declaring that Mr. Rowell is young, able and eloquent, says: "Mr. Rowell hardly needs to be reminded that a great fight can be made for God and the people, and that no one can ever expect to derive inspiration from the slogan: 'For God and the corporations.'"

All of which seems to indicate that Ontario may be the battle ground of the progressives during the next few years, providing that Mr. Rowell is not so badly defeated on December 11 as to cause him to lose heart.

The first intimation has been given that some of the higher officials of the government are certain to lose their heads. It is semi-officially stated that three of Canada's Trade Commissioners, who were strong party men before their appointment, will be dismissed without delay. The men whose heads will fall in the basket are said to be: J. B. Jackson, Commissioner at Leeds; W. T. R. Preston, commissioner at Shanghai; and W. A. Beddoe, commissioner for New Zealand, who was appointed only a short time ago. Messrs. Preston and Jackson, it will be recalled, were mixed up with certain Ontario election scandals and their appointments were severely criticized by the Conservatives when in Opposition. Mr. Beddoe for several years wrote the campaign literature for the Liberal party and freely criticized the present ministers. All things considered these dismissals should not cause much surprise.

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 14

Crown Hill, $14.00; Clarke Hill, $6.50; Chamberlain, $5.00; Central Butte, $19.50 Blue Hills, $3.00; Beatty, $8.00; Brownlee, $20.50; Bender, $8.00; Bangor, $16.00; Bridgeford, $8.00; Bethune, $13.50; Bradwell, $8.00; Baring, $16.50; Buffalo Coulee, $12.00; Bryceton, $9.50; Boldenhurst, $17.50; Friedholm, $3.00; Fiske, $8.00; Fairview, $10.00; Glenavon, $22.00; Graham Hill, $8.00; Goodlands, $12.00; Goschen, $2.00; Graytown, $13.50; Govan, $19.50; Glenwherry, $6.50; Guernsey, $18.50; Golden West, $7.00; Glasston, $25.00; Glen Rose, $8.00; Goodwater, $16.50; Herbert, $15.00; Highfield, $8.50; Heron, $2.00; Hillview, $5.00; Hazelcliffe, $9.00; Huronville, $12.50; Lion's Head, $10.00; Leofeld, $12.50; Lawson, $14.50; Lumsden, $24.00; Lipton, $17.50; Laird, $25.00; Long Creek Valley, $16.00; Lily Plain, $3.00; Langham, $5.50; Lake Centre, $5.00; Lanigan, $17.00; Lockwood, $24.50; Laura, $9.00; Latham, $5.50; Landis, $6.50; Leask, $10.00; Lizard Lake, $7.50; Lyndale, $13.00; Lake Johnston, $10.00; Meota, $8.00; Mount Green, $12.45; Carlyle, $14.40; Churchbridge, $17.50; Coblenz, $11.50; Creekside, $6.00; Central Butte, No. 1, $10.00; Candiac, $11.50; Paynton, $5.50; Cozington, $1.00; Coburg, $5.00; Cairnview, $10.00; Colonsay, $8.50; Craik, $6.50; Hillsley, $26.50; Highmore, $5.00; Idaleen, $6.50; Indian Head, $22.50; Ingleford, $11.50; Invermay, $13.50; Ituna, $20.50; Ivoi, $9.00; Juniata, $5.00; Kindersley, $10.75; Kamanatha, $10.00; Kennedy, $10.50; Kelso, $14.50; Kisbey, $12.40; Kipling, $11.50; Kinistino, $6.00; Keeler, $7.50; Kendalton, $5.00; Kensmith, $7.00; Lilac, $4.00; Luseland, $7.00; Maymont, $21.50; Marieton, $10.50; Milestone, $14.00; Markinch, $14.00; Mountain View, $30.50; Maryfield, $13.00; Milden, $34.00; Marion, $10.00; Mail Centre, $16.00; Mount Forrest, $1.50; Marquis, $2.50; Mountain Chase, $2.00; Model, $5.50; Mozart, $9.50; Meadow Bank, $12.00; MacTavish, $7.50; Newlands, $18.50; Neidpath, $19.00; Nottingham, $10.50; Nut Lake, $11.50; North Star, $20.00; New Ottawa, $6.50; Normanton, $10.00; Neavin, $15.50; Netherhill, $6.50; Narrow Lake, $21.65; Orangeville, $10.50; Otthon, $7.50; Oban, $6.00; Valiens, $9.00; Primate, $9.50; Deckerville, $11.00; Wilkie, $12.50; Rutan, $7.50; Morse, $5.00; Cut Knife, $13.00; Langbank, $2.50; Kerrobert, $22.00; Star City, $42.00; Rosetown, $8.50; Salvador, $27.50; Astwood, $3.50; Glenada, $1.50; White Hawk, $8.50; Scott, $11.50; Mount Hope, $13.50; Clapton, $7.00; Waldron, $20.00; Elbow, $9.00; Kronan, $1.00; Whiteberry, $6.50; Woodleigh, $13.50; Willow Hill, $6.50; Young, $7.00; Zelma, $24.00; Plymouth, $7.50; Paswegin, $3.00; Pleasant Valley, $34.50; Prairie Homes, $5.00; Perley, $8.00; Phippen, $15.25; Phone Hill, $9.50; Ridgeford, $6.50; Ronworth, $18.00; Ryerson, $19.50; Royal, $7.50; Redvers, $11.50; Rocanville, $34.00; Rozilee, $10.00; Rex, $6.00; St. Antoine, $2.50; Southminster, $11.00; Sutherland, $7.00; St. Gregor, $19.50; Newsberry, $5.00; North Battleford, $18.50; Nut Mountain, $3.50; Naseby, $7.50; North Tisdale, $10.00; Orcadia, $11.00; Ohlen, $14.00; Percival, $8.00; Walton, $4.00; Woodlawn, $0.50; Wawota, $9.50; Waterloo, $6.50; Wilcox, $11.00; Poplar Park, $12.00; Woodmere, $2.50; Wolverine, $17.00; Waldheim, $8.00; Wild Rose, $8.50; Wolseley, $1.00; Whitewood, $28.00; Wapella, $22.00; Piapot, $21.50; Wauchope, $15.00; Walpole, $8.50; Windthorst, $13.75; Westview, $8.50; Weir Hill, $16.00; Waseca, $11.50; Willmar, $10.50; Warmley, $12.00; Wessels, $11.50; Welwyn, $5.00; Vanscoy, $2.00; Pilot Mound, $7.00; Prosperity, $4.00; Perdue, $5.00; Park, $8.50; Pascal, $1.00; Pangman, $14.50; Punnichy, $9.50; Quinton, $14.00; Rabbitford Lake, $8.00; Rutland, $14.50; Red Lake, $1.50; Radisson, $14.50; Ruddell, $22.00; Raymore, $28.50; Reford, $7.00; Stoughton, $10.00; Sunny Hill, $7.00; Stockholm, $7.50; St. Meinrad, $11.00. Total, $8,769.30.

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED? ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746 S. SPINK Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

Maclennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading **Flax, Barley**

NET BIDS wired on request. CONSIGNMENTS sold to the highest bidder

NO FIRM CAN BEAT OUR SERVICE!

And it keeps them all hustling to equal it! Sixteen years selling consigned grain for satisfied grain growers has taught us how. No need to put up with unsatisfactory sales when our service is at your command. Write for our Bills of Lading and ship the next car to

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LIMITED

Branch Office, CALGARY, Alta. WINNIPEG

AID TO AGRICULTURE

Prof. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner of the Dominion Government, has made an investigation with regard to government aid to agriculture in Great Britain (particularly Ireland), France, Belgium and Denmark. His observations are published in bulletin No. 15 of the Live Stock branch, and show that in Ireland the work is very comprehensive, covering three branches: agricultural instruction, improvement of live stock, and special investigations, coupled with field work. It is evidently having a marked effect upon the progress of agriculture on the island, winning general acceptance, and becoming incorporated in the industry as a permanent policy. In France, the Government concerns itself chiefly with rendering assistance to horse-breeding, certified stallions being retained for breeding purposes. In Belgium, the nature of Government assistance to horse-breeding is much the same as that rendered through the premium system of France. Holland gives special attention to promoting the manufacture and export of butter and cheese. The nature of the Danish public policy in relation to agriculture is well known. Prof. Arkell draws the conclusion that large opportunities await development in these directions in Canada, but he points out that the line of effort will probably lie in the direction of demonstrations brought home to individual communities, and simple in character, so as to enlist the enthusiastic co-operation of the people, else results commensurate with the expenditures can hardly be expected. Copies of this document can be obtained by application to the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, and will repay perusal by all concerned for the future agricultural policies of the Dominion.

A speeding automobile rounded the corner of Main Street and Broadway. An elderly man just escaped instant death by making a tremendous leap to the sidewalk, and as the automobile sped on the satirical chauffeur played "Nearer my God to Thee" on his horn.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 6, 1911)

Wheat.—During the past week we have had fairly steady markets following the closing out of the October deal, with a little better enquiry for the higher grades, and a steadily slackening demand for the lower grades. Eastern parties who had sold large quantities of our lower grade wheat for shipment in the month of November, found the action of the Standards Board worked very much to their advantage, for it gave them a good excuse for widening the spreads on the lower grades, and in consequence, the lower grades and tough wheat have declined considerably. Bearing in mind that navigation closes about the end of the present month, and that the demand for some of the lower grades at least will be very poor after about November 25, efforts should now be made to get as much of our low grade wheat out as possible directly, otherwise it might as well be held over at home until after the New Year. The car shortage is a serious problem, and the Warehouse Commissioner should be promptly advised when a reasonable supply of cars is not obtainable. It seems more a shortage of motive power with the Railway Companies than a shortage of cars, and farmers should bear this in mind. Competitive points are usually pretty well supplied, and it would seem as if our farmers should look into the matter in the hope of securing some such arrangement that all Western points will receive the same treatment, so that competitive points may not receive favored treatment.

The foreign situation continues most hopeful, and it seems to us that higher grade wheats will bring considerably better prices before the crop season is out, and hence farmers should keep high grade wheat at home. Reports come in that there has been too much rain in the Argentine, somewhat hindering and delaying the ripening of their crop.

Oats.—Oats likewise rallied after the sharp decline which came at the close of the October deal, and the demand has been very good for all grades. While the terminal stocks of oats have not increased nearly so rapidly as those of wheat, they have nevertheless increased. Farmers would do well to study the situation in terminal stocks from week to week, as they have an important bearing on the market. Likewise has the volume of receipts passing Winnipeg. Farmers having good clean oats free from frost should keep them, as they will likely bring a considerably higher price for seed later on.

Barley.—Barley has weakened considerably, owing it is claimed, to the fact that our No. 3 barley at terminals is being spoiled on account of perhaps a weakness in the Inspection Act, which permits any barley clean enough and weighing 45 pounds to the bushel, to be unloaded as No. 3 barley, even though it is frosted. However, bearing in mind the high price of feed in the United States and in Eastern Canada, it is likely our 3 barley will not go much lower. Shippers should bear in mind that usually the barley market becomes very dull after about November 25, when there is little doing, for perhaps two or three weeks, or even more.

Flax.—Flax has had a very big decline, but we do not think it should go much lower, and should rally after a time, as at the present time most of the American farmers apparently are marketing their flax after the freeze-up, and this is having a very "bearish" effect on the market. Our Western Canadian crop is certainly not up to expectations, and some of it will likely not be threshed until Spring.

Bearing in mind the weakness in the markets in the last six or seven days in November last year, shippers will do well to study the market very carefully for the next week or two, and not be too late in giving their instructions as to selling.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Nov.	Dec.	Old May	New May
Wheat—				
Nov. 1	98	95	99	98¼
Nov. 2	98⅞	95⅜	98⅞	98⅛
Nov. 3	99	94¾	98⅜	97½
Nov. 4	99¼	95⅜	98⅜	97⅞
Nov. 6	98⅝	94¾	97⅞	97¼
Nov. 7	98⅝	94¾	97⅞	97¼
Oats—				
Nov. 1	39	37⅝	40	....
Nov. 2	40¼	38¼	41	....
Nov. 3	39	38	40¾	....
Nov. 4	40⅛	38¼	41⅛	....
Nov. 6	39⅞	38	40⅞	....
Nov. 7	39¾	37⅞	40¾	....
Flax—				
Nov. 1	200	195	....	....
Nov. 2	201	195	....	....
Nov. 3	197	193	....	....
Nov. 4	195	189	....	....
Nov. 6	193½	188	....	....
Nov. 7	187	182	....	....

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, November 4)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	$1.05¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06⅜
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	1.02¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car to go out	1.06¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05⅛
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.05½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7,500 bu. to arr.	1.05¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.05⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 22 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.03⅞
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.03¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car elevator	1.03¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.03⅝
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04⅜
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.03⅝
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars sample	.99
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	1.00¾
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.00¾
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	1.00⅝
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	.99½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars elevator	.99⅝
No. 3 wheat, 1 car to arr.	.99⅞
No. 3 wheat, 1 car king heads	.98⅞
No. 3 wheat, 1 car to go out	1.01½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, thin	.94
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	.97
No. 4 wheat, 6 cars	.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.97¾
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.96⅞
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.94⅞
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.97½
Rejected wheat, 3 cars, frosted	.84
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.85
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted	.86½
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted	.86
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	.91
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.94
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.95
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.92
Rejected wheat, 2 cars, mixed	.95
Rejected wheat, 3 cars	.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.97⅜
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.90
No grade wheat, 1 car	.93¾
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.96¾
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.88
No grade wheat, 3 cars	.97
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car	.93
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.88
No grade wheat, 3 cars	.97
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.96
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.98¾
No grade wheat, 1 car, wet	.83
No grade wheat, 1 car	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95⅞
No grade wheat, 2 cars, elevator	.95⅜
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95¾
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	.84
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97½
No grade wheat, 5 cars	.95½
No grade wheat, 2 cars, frost, stained	.86
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.99
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98½
No grade wheat, part car	.89
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 3 cars	1.03⅜
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 1 car	1.04⅜
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 2 cars	1.03¼
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 1 car	1.04¼
No. 2 Hard Winter wheat, 9 cars	1.04½
No. 3 Hard Winter wheat, 1 car, Mont	.99
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	.99½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	.98½
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car	.95½
No. 2 Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.03¼
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	13.50
No. 3 White oats, 2 cars	.45
No. 3 White oats, 1 car, settlement	.45½
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.45⅝
No. 4 White oats, 1 car	.44¼
No. 4 White oats, 1 car	.44
No. 3 White oats, 1 car	.44
No. 3 White oats, 2 cars	.44¼
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.44
Sample oats, 1 car, seedy	.42
Mill oats, 1 car	.35½
No. 2 rye oats, 2 cars	.88
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.89
No. 2 rye, 1 car to arrive	.88
No. 2 rye, 1 car to arrive	.89
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.85½
No grade rye, 1 car	.85½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.10
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	1.13
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09½
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.90
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty, wild oats	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 feed barley, 6 cars	1.01
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.97
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.96
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.94
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.91
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.87
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	.85
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.90
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, seedy	.92
No grade barley, 1 car	.85
No grade barley, 1 car, light	.86
No grade barley, 1 car, wheaty	.82
No grade barley, 1 car	.94
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car	1.08
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.04½
Sample barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 flax, 11 cars	2.13
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.13½
No. 1 flax, 6,520 bu. to arrive	2.13
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.08
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.08½
No grade flax, 1 car	1.99
No grade flax, 18 sacks, burnt	1.00

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, November 4. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	99¼c.	$1.05¼
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	97c.	$1.02¼ to $1.03¼
Dec. wheat	95⅜c.	$1.04¼
May wheat	97⅞c.	$1.08¼
No. 3 white oats	38¼c.	45c. to 45½c.
Barley	51 to 55½c	70c. to $1.18

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
November 3, 1911

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	10,734,256	4,489,877	905,752
Last week	8,030,338	4,411,975	794,402
Last year	11,968,867	8,392,473	852,050
Ft. William	5,550,984	1,175,456	347,527
Pt. Arthur	2,885,765	49,659	......
Depot Har.	....	49,659	......
Meaford	51,667	96,554	......
Mid. Tiffin	468,299	879,945	......
Owen Sound	107,224	207,860	98,925
Goderich	186,997	387,528	......
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	106,597	140,101	......
Pt. Colb'ne	492,080	12,318	......
Kingston	461,929	120,063	26,027
Prescott	74,000	365,466	......
Montreal	231,230	172,448	47,394
Quebec	7,439	101,894	3,365
Victoria Har.	110,045	54,000	......

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from NOV. 1 to NOV. 7, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw.	3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1 Man.	Re
Nov. 1	98	96	91	83	76½	70	65		..	..		..	..	39	37	..	..	55½	51	....		
2	99	96¾	92½	84	77	70¼	65½		..			..	..	40	38	..	..	55½	51	....	....	
3	99	96¾	91¾	83	76	69	65½			..		..		37½	38	..	..	55½	51	....		
4	99¼	97	92	84	76½	69½	66	.		..	..	..	..	40	38¼	..	..	55½	51	....	....	
6	98½	96½	91½	83½	76	69	66½			..	..	..	..	..	38	66	..	55½	51	....	....	
7	98½	95¾	91	83¼	73	68	66	..	..	...	..	..	..	39¾	38	..	..	55½	51	....	....	

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week e ding November 4)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	3581	655	4522
C. N. R.	1191	344	308
G. T. P.	202	6	....
Total last week	4974	1005	4830
Total prev. week	4927	576	2212

Disposition

Exporters east	1072
Butchers east	518
Feeders east	72
Feeders west	173
Local consumption	3039
Hogs west	169

Cattle

There has been a marked improvement in the live stock market during the past week, especially in the poorer grades of cattle which have lately been a drug on the market. The receipts have been light, and at the improved prices everything has found a ready outlet. The bulk of the cattle seen at the yards during the past week have been a medium class of mixed butchers, and as this was just what the local packers wanted everything of reasonably good quality was secured by them at from $4.00 to $4.50 per cwt. A bunch of choice steers weighing around 1,200 lbs. sold for $5.20 on Monday, but there were not many of this class on the market during the past week and only about ten cars were good enough to bring 5 cents or over. Common cows brought from $3.25 to $3.75, and good bulls about the same price. Stockers and feeders have also been in good demand, but there will be good money in feeding this winter and farmers who have the feed should not be anxious to get rid of young stuff. Veal has been bringing better prices and choice fat calves are worth 6 cents a pound.

Hogs

The downward trend in hog prices was arrested this week, and quotations are firm at last week's figures, with $7.75 per cwt. top price for the week. The Toronto market is reported to be 25 cents higher than a week ago, and there may be some improvement here. The number of hogs coming in from the West, however, is very small.

Sheep and Lambs

The supply of mutton this week has been in excess of the demand, and prices are lower, lambs $5.50 to $5.75, and sheep $4.25 to $4.75.

Country Produce

Butter

Manitoba dairy butter is becoming very scarce and most of the butter that is being used in Winnipeg at the present time comes from the East. The Manitoba product is in good demand, however, and fancy dairy is bringing 26 cents, No. 1 dairy 24, and good round lots 20 to 21 cents.

Eggs

The supply of eggs is also coming mainly from the outside, and most people are eating the cold storage article. For fresh eggs direct from the farm dealers are now paying from 26 to 30 cents per dozen. Well-to-do people will pay almost any price for fresh eggs during the winter, and farmers' wives who can keep their hens laying by warm housing and hot breakfasts will make a tidy sum during the next few months.

Potatoes

The frost has sent potatoes up and dealers are now paying from 55 to 60 cents a bushel on cars at Winnipeg. Potatoes should not be shipped now, however, except in heated cars. Considerable quantities of potatoes have been frozen in the ground, and more have been spoiled during shipment.

Milk and Cream

Sour cream has been advanced again this week and is now worth 28 cents per pound of butter fat, sweet cream 30 cents and milk $2.00 per 100 pounds.

Live Poultry

There is no change in the price of live poultry and dealers report that good supplies are coming in.

Hay

The hay market is unsettled, prices being depressed at the present time owing to a large quantity of low grade hay being on the market. No. 1 timothy was selling at $14 on cars yesterday, No. 1 wild $10, and No. 2 wild $9.

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MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6.—New low prices were made in the wheat pit for the turn and bearishness has increased in the market. The disposition early was to discount a large increase in the domestic visible. When the figures were posted showing an increase of 2,580,000 bushels the pit acted as if it had anticipated the large figure, as the market rallied moderately and held very well. Some short covering was indulged in late, owing to the holiday in Chicago on Tuesday.

In the local market the receipts were liberal, but the cash demand was good, so that the heavy arrivals could not be considered a heavy factor. While the local mills were not buying wheat as freely as they have been, the market was broadened by the terminal and outside milling demand. No. 1 Northern sold 1c. over December. Reports covering the flour trade were irregular, but the aggregate business was fair.

North America and Russia increased their shipments. Port stocks in Russia are increasing so that shipments may be large for some time. Reports of rain in Argentina were without effect, as the latest news was that the weather was clearing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago. Nov. 6.—Wheat—Unexpected renewal of liquidation and lack of buying power was taken advantage of by the bear clique in order to raid the market and as a result prices were forced to a new low level. In fact the more hopeful feeling which was in evidence Saturday, was entirely displaced by one of pessimism today. Conservative bulls, who bought Saturday on the theory that the worst was over, threw their holdings upon the market. Rather persistent selling of December created the impression that leading longs in cash wheat were selling through brokers. In addition to the above, there was very little in the general run of news which could be construed as stimulating to the courage of holders. Statistics were generally bearish and cash buyers said to be backing away from the market. In view of the feeling of unrest existing at the moment, one's opinion as to the immediate course of the market is nothing more than an idle guess.

TOUGH WHEAT PRICES

A considerable quantity of tough wheat is being marketed at the present time at from four to six cents below grade prices. The following were the quotations for tough wheat November 7:

No. 2 Northern, 92 cents; 3 Northern, 86 cents; No. 4, 78 cents; No. 5, 70 cents; No. 6, 62 cents; feed, 60 cents.

THE CROP MOVEMENT

Since the beginning of the crop year, September 1, 1911, the grain inspections at Winnipeg have been distributed over the four roads handling the traffic as follows:

September 1 to October 31.

Road	Crop of 1911	% of Crop
C. P. R.	19,979 cars	54.4
C. N. R.	12,687 cars	34.6
G. T. P.	2,881 cars	7.8
G. N. R.	1,165 cars	3.2

Total, 36,712 cars.

HOGS HIGHER AT TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The continuity of falling prices for live hogs is broken at last. Advices from all parts of the province indicate that the series of declines amounting to over $2 a hundredweight since the beginning of September was checked during the past week, according to local abattoir buyers. Prices to-day will be 25 cents higher than they were last Monday. The centres of production have confirmed the report in special despatches.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—Prices for Manitoba spot wheat today were as follows:

No. 1 northern	Exhausted
No. 2 northern	$1.12¾
No. 3 northern	1.09⅛

Futures were weak and closed as follows:

December	$1.04¾
March	1.03¾
May	1.03¼

GRANGE MEETING POSTPONED

Owing to the Ontario provincial elections the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange has been postponed from December 6 and 7 to a date in January which will be announced later.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago
Cash Wheat			
No. 1 Nor.	98½	97½	90
No. 2 Nor.	95¾	94½	87
No. 3 Nor.	91	90¾	83¾
No. 4	83½	82½	81
No. 5	75	77	74½
No. 6	68	70	69
Feed	66	65	62
Cash Oats			
No. 2 C.W.	39¾	38½	33⅞
Cash Barley			
No. 3	66	..	46
Cash Flax			
No. 1 N.W.	..	..	246
Wheat Futures			
October	..	98	..
November	98⅝	97	90½
December	94¾	94	89
May (old style)	97⅞	98½	93¾
May (new style)	97½	97½	..
Oats Futures			
October	..	38⅞	..
November	39¾	35⅝	34
December	37⅞	36¼	34⅛
May	40¾	38¾	38⅛
Flax Futures			
October	..	200	..
November	187	198	245

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cattle	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
Choice export steers	4.85-5.20	4.85-5.10	4.85-5.00
Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.40-4.60
Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.35-4.65	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.40
Common to medium bu cher steers and heifers	3.75-4.15	3.30-3.90	3.00-4.15
Best fat cows	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	3.75-4.15
Medium Cows	3.75-4.00	3.35-3.60	3.25-3.50
Canners	3.00-3.25	2.50-3.00	2.00-3.50
Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50
Common and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.50-2.75	2.50-3.00
Best stockers and feeders	4.00-4.40	4.00-4.40	4.25-4.50
Light stockers	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50
Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00
Common to medium calves	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	$45-$55	$40 - $50	.....
Com'n milkers and springers (each)	$25-$35	$25 - $35	.....
Hogs			
Choice hogs	7.50-7.75	7.50-7.75	7.75-8.00
Rough sows	5.75-7.25	5.75-7.25	6.25-7.25
Stags	4.75-5.75	4.75-5.75	4.75-5.75
Sheep and Lambs			
Choice lambs	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.00	6.50-6.75
Best killing sheep	4.25-4.75	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.25

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Butter (per lb.)			
Fancy dairy	26c	26c	27c
No. 1 dairy	24c	23c	23c
Good round lots	20c-21c	18c-20c	20c
Eggs (per doz.)			
Strictly Fresh	30c	32c	35c
Subject to candling	26c	28c	24-25c
Potatoes			
Per bushel	55c-60c	45c-50c	56c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	35c	35c	.....
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	30c	28c	.....
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$2.00	$2.00	.....
Live Poultry			
Chickens	12c	12c	12c
Fowl	9c	9c	8c
Old Roosters	9c	9c	6c
Ducks	12c	12c	12c
Geese	10c	10c	11c
Turkeys	14c	14c	15c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Wild	$10	$12	$10
No. 2 Wild	$9	$11	$9
No 1 Timothy	$14	$15	$16

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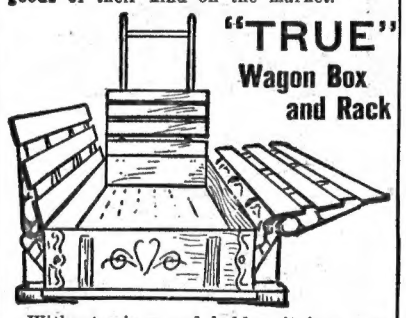

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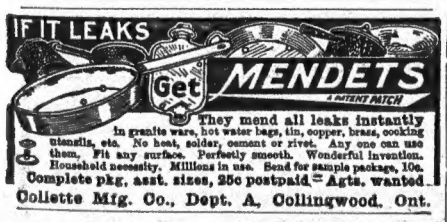

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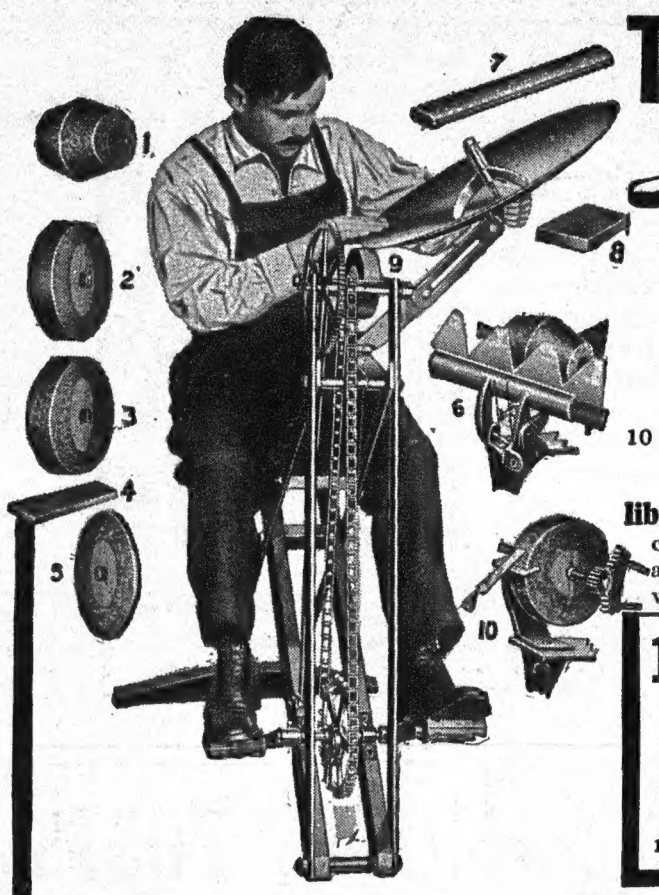

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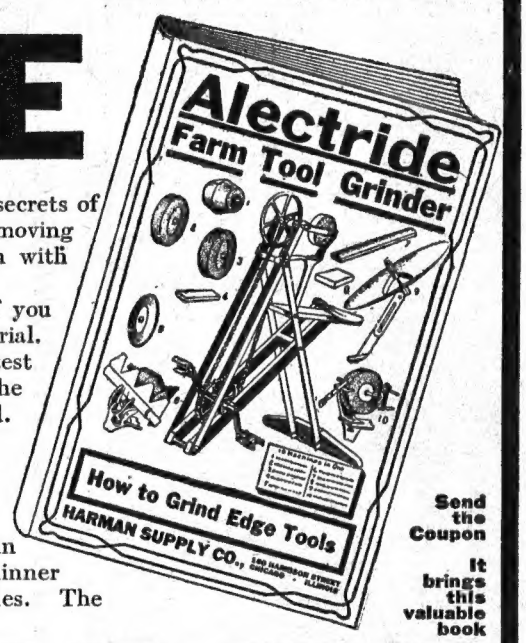

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